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MACEDONIANS OPPOSE NEW LAND LAWS

Tension Among Colonists in Rumania and Bulgaria Declared Increasing

BUCHAREST CHARGED WITH UNFAIRNESS

Aspiration of Ancient Balkan Race Is to Develop Own Culture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—One of the most insistent and ever-recurring problems in the Balkans, where wars have been frequent during the passing centuries, is centered about the Macedonian population, which the years have distributed over a large area of the Balkan peninsula.

In the second and third centuries when the barbarians invaded Rumania her people swarmed into Macedonia rather than submit to the enemy. Many of her noblest sons crossed the Danube never to return, but their descendants, still clinging to the language of their forefathers—even purer than Rumanian itself—and holding to their original Orthodox faith, are knocking at the doors of their ancestral home with the hope of maintaining their unity and avoiding complete loss of their identity.

Their problem is not peculiar to them alone, but offers a good opportunity for reflection. Almost immediately following the war Albania nationalized Macedonian schools within her borders and closed or nationalized churches in which the Rumanian language was used. Later the same thing occurred in Jugoslavia, causing no little diplomatic difficulty. Thus these two nations set about to nationalize the Macedonian element within their respective borders, and have made headway.

Bulgarians Protest

Between Rumania and Bulgaria an agreement has been reached which permits Rumanian Macedonians to continue three schools, the Bulgarians in Rumania enjoying similar privileges, and yet the tension is tighter between these two peoples than elsewhere; for just now it appears as if reprisals on each side might finally lead to an important exchange of population.

Two former Rumanian governments coöperated with the Rumanian Macedonian Society of Bucharest to colonize their long separated relatives in the province of Lower Dobrudja, territory taken from Bulgaria in 1913, and which contains a Bulgarian majority population. Colonization was at its height when the Maniu Government came to power. Under the free elections five Bulgarians were sent to Parliament, and these lost no time in presenting their side of the question. They declared that the importation of Macedonians was begun for the purpose of driving the Bulgarians, numbering nearly 200,000, over the border line.

For at least two reasons the Maniu Government ceased to continue importation of the Macedonians; first it was against the Maniu policy to offend any minority group, and the minority groups supported him in the elections. Secondly, there were no funds to build homes for the col-

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Hostile Tribesmen Helped by Terrain of Indian Frontier

BOMBAY, India (AP)—British troops were hurried northward Aug. 16 toward Peshawar, Northwest Frontier Province, to deal with a situation which was described officially as "of considerable gravity and danger." Martial law, invoked Aug. 15, was in full force in the city and surrounding territory.

While the number of hostile tribesmen afield at this time was not large it was very difficult to engage them, because of the nature of the terrain and the extreme mobility of the raiders.

During the last few days the raiders have invested parts of Peshawar, forced their way into the supply depot and done considerable damage. They have fired on the cantonments in which the bungalows of Europeans there are located, and at one time they cut off all communication with the city itself.

A lull in the situation has developed just now while the tribesmen await reinforcements.

LONDON (AP)—Considerable uneasiness has been aroused here by admissions in official announcements at Simla, Indian summer capital, that a serious situation exists on the Indian northwest frontier.

There is a fairly general expectation here that a frontier war on a large scale will develop as a result of efforts to crush the Afridi and other marauding tribesmen who recently have threatened Peshawar.

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Soviet Flag to Fly on Lands in Arctic

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow

THE red flag of the Soviet Republics will be planted on newly discovered land in the Arctic Ocean, 200 miles north of the Siberian coastline at the Bay of Yenisei.

The Russian arctic expedition aboard the icebreaker Sedov radioed Aug. 16 that it found new land at 79:25 north, 76:10 east. It was said to extend far to the westward, and the message indicated it would be claimed for the U. S. S. R. Available charts show the locality as open ocean.

Nation Lauded for Attitude in Caribbean

Stand Is Also Attacked by Another Speaker at Politics Parley

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—While Henry K. Norton, author and publicist, declared that the United States deserved commendation for not annexing outright its small neighbors, and for conducting what amounted to an experiment in idealism in the Caribbean area, William English Walling, also a publicist, denounced the economic expansion of American business enterprise as a "new world menace," at the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 16.

W. W. Cumberland, formerly financial adviser to the Government of Haiti, also defended the policy of the United States with the statement that "financial and commercial advantages accruing from intervention there have been almost nil."

Mr. Norton commented upon the restraint exhibited by the United States, saying, "Never before have the relations between a great power and the surrounding areas been on any basis except that of conquest on the one hand, and submission on the other. Search the map of the world for independent island republics off the coast of powerful states, and you can find them only in the Caribbean.

"The United States has foregone the privilege of might and determined that the various states of the Caribbean shall have at least the opportunity to learn the art of self-government and to attain maturity in its practice."

Danger Seen in Independence

Pointing out the possible dangers to national security inherent in the existence of small, independent neighbors, a danger which no other great nation has ever consented to risk, Mr. Norton said the United States "can refrain from extending its political and administrative supervision to the diminutive republics of the Caribbean so long as they preserve such a degree of order and stability that they do not endanger the health or security of the neighboring coasts, and as long as their political and social activities do not fall below that minimum which the civilized world demands as evidence of the right to independent sovereignty."

Throughout the entire gamut of American political thought from the "imperialism" of the Roosevelt Administration to the "liberalism" of Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Norton observed that belief in the underlying necessity which demands some degree of American control over the lives of the Caribbean republics has remained constant. This he interpreted as indicating the vital character of United States interests, in view of which he considered it all the more remarkable that the country has not followed the example set by the other great nations of the world in annexing every small bit of territory within the sphere of its immediate interest.

Taking up specifically the position of the United States in Haiti, Mr. Cumberland exonerated the United States from any suspicion of mercenary motives on the ground that intervention has not been lucrative from the point of view of trade, investments or loans.

Whereas Haiti has benefited, he said, from American intervention by a 58-per-cent reduction in its total debt, by highways, hospitals, education, and a satisfactorily functioning government, the principal direct return to the United States has been that "Haiti no longer constitutes a

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'Canned Snow' From Mexican Wells Sent to New York for Freezing Use

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first shipment of "canned snow" from the tropics to New York arrived here Aug. 16 on the Panuco, of the New York and Cuba Mail Line.

In a specially insulated section of its hold the Panuco carried 200 tons of solid carbon dioxide, which has a latent temperature of 140 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) and is now used extensively by frozen food companies, ice cream makers, dealers in dairy products and fruit and vegetable growers.

The shipment is a product of wells 18 miles inland from Tampico, in the Mexican oil fields, and is the result of drilling done by the Globe Petroleum Company, which, while putting down an oil well, struck the carbon dioxide gas. This rushes to the surface at a pressure of 1000 pounds to the square inch. For years, it was found, wells in this region have been discharging enough gas daily to make about 1600 tons of carbon dioxide.

An initial plant of 20 tons daily capacity has been erected at the wells by the Companie Industrial de Carbono, S. A., a subsidiary of the Carbonic Products Company of New York. The pressure from the wells, it was said, is used to compress the gas into pure liquid, from which it is then expanded into artificial snow, the product which almost everyone has become acquainted with as ice cream packing. This is blocked into cubes for shipment.

Three steamships, the Panuco, the Agwistar and the Canto, on the Tampico-New York run of the New York and Cuba Mail Line, have been equipped with special chambers to hold 200 tons each. The floors, ceilings and walls are insulated with 12 inches of corkboard, which, it is expected, will virtually eliminate loss by evaporation during the nine-day voyage, even in mid-summer.

Looking Back 3000 to 5000 Years to Civilization of American Aborigines

Photographs by Courtesy Charles L. Bernheimer Expedition

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA YIELD RICH TREASURES OF EARLY WORKMANSHIP

1—Elaborate Specimen of Baby-Carrying Board Found in Obelisk Cave. The Child's Comfort Was Provided For by the Soft Pad Near Its Head and Wad of Fiber to Fit Into the Opening of the Ring. 2—Night Scene in Camp in Prayer Rock Canyon. 3—Loin Cloth of Finest Type of Spinning and Weaving. Colors Are Still Fresh Despite Their Antiquity. 4—Fob of Similar Exquisite Handwork. 5—Hole in the Rock, a Natural Bridge in Prayer Rock Canyon. 6—Charles L. Bernheimer. 7—Indian Facing Altar in the Canyon.

New Angles in Crop Situation Indicate Solution Is in Hand

Traders Sell Wheat in Chicago on Last Week's Bulge —Areas Most Needing Help to Get It First— Rain Damages German Crops

Coincident with plans for relief in the drought areas of the United States and with reports that the Canadian wheat pool is having difficulties in financing its operations, there came a burst of selling wheat on the Chicago exchange, many traders taking advantage of the bulge which came several days earlier.

The Government estimate on winter wheat showed more of a crop than was expected and this had something to do with the weakness.

President Hoover is taking steps for relief in those sections where the need is immediate. He has conferred with the heads of the three great farm organizations and these will meet with bankers in the stricken areas to go into the matter more at length early in the week of Aug. 18.

Indiana seeks its relief in employment. The Governor seeks a Federal loan of $1,000,000 at 2 per cent to be matched by the State, thus giving a $2,000,000 fund to pay to farmers for road repairs and construction.

Individuals and grain companies in Kansas are coöperating in the move in that State to send wheat to China, and in New York and some other places the authorities are doing what they can to prevent profiteering in fresh vegetables and fruits. Rains in Germany have done great damage to crops.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Following the excited markets of last week, when the drought damage news stirred up much buying support, wheat prices turned weak, many holders taking advantage of the bulge to unload, while the general outside demand did not follow the advances in volume enough to absorb the selling.

The Government crop estimates for August, moreover, showed more of an increase in winter wheat than expected, although cutting the spring wheat figures to below the total of last year.

As usual after the August Government report is out of the way there was free selling and for a time support was indifferent. Late in the week, however, there was a resumption of buying both of cash wheat, for export and of futures, sold out longs reinstating quite freely.

Canadian developments affected the market both ways, the problems attending the marketing of the new crop of a financial sort depressing prices at Winnipeg, with a sympathetic action at Chicago, while on

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Canada to Curtail Entry of Europeans to Aid Home Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A drastic step in the curtailment of immigration from the continent of Europe was announced Aug. 16 as the policy of the new Conservative Government. Only experienced farmers of a suitable type who are in possession of sufficient means to establish and maintain themselves on farms, and the wives and children of persons already established in Canada, are in future to be admitted.

The action has been taken because of the prevalent unemployment and the complaint of municipalities that the recent immigrant has seriously accentuated the relief problem in many parts of the country. Even where the immigrant has been able to support himself he has in many cases obtained positions for which Canadians of some years' standing were eligible and should have been preferred.

No change has been made in the regulations affecting the United States or Great Britain. The Minister of Immigration, W. A. Gordon, announced, however, that the department would not solicit or encourage any movement at the present time. This means the end of assisted passages from Great Britain for the time at least.

Tourists or entrants engaged in business or commerce will not be interfered with, whether from Great Britain or the United States, the minister stated. In the last fiscal year some 65,000 immigrants arrived from Europe.

Annual Conventions
of the
American Bar Association
MEETING IN CHICAGO
AUGUST 18-22
and of the
Canadian Bar Association
NOW BEGINNING IN TORONTO
will be capably reported by The Christian Science Monitor in daily articles, the first of which will appear
Monday

RARE ARTIFACTS TRACE CULTURE OF EARLY TIMES

Finds in New Mexico and Arizona Give Clues to American Origins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Records of 247 items unearthed from the Carriso-Lukaichukai district of Arizona and New Mexico, dating back some 3000 years and throwing light on the earlier types of North American aborigines, are contained in the report submitted to the American Museum of Natural History in this city by Charles L. Bernheimer, head of the Eighth Bernheimer Expedition.

Beside the New York museum the expedition, which was in the field from May 28 to June 23, represented the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The district worked is in the northeastern part of Arizona where the Carriso Mountain meets the Lukaichukai range, and it was in the La Plata formation of the latter, practically undisturbed heretofore by white man, that the greatest harvest of artifacts produced and used by the prehistoric basket makers and post-basket makers, together with other valuable research material, were found.

Stone and Wood Implements

Among the outstanding items listed in the report are a medicine man's outfit consisting of a long, black cylindrical wooden box with basketry design scratched in at one end, the opening covered by prairie dog skins and tied with coarse twine, and the inside filled with eagle feathers and feathers of a bird unknown to the members of the expedition; a 32-inch boomerang reinforced by sinews and with a unique handle; carrier bands made of natural yucca leaves with neatly woven loops at each end; a bundle of oddly designed sticks thought to constitute the pieces of some prehistoric game; many articles of clothing, implements of agriculture, tools of the household and industry, ceremonial objects and ethnological specimens.

There were found sandals designed both for adults and children and for summer and winter wear. There were fur blankets, deer and sheep skins, and articles for personal adornment.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Britain Greets R-100 on Return, Called Successful Air Line Test

Giant Dirigible Bucks Head Winds but Makes Ocean Crossing in 57 Hours—Need for Better Meteorological Data Stressed by Officers

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—Through terrific storms that tested her mettle and proved her airworthiness, the British dirigible R-100 completed Aug. 16 her voyage to Canada and back and was moored safely to her home mast at 12:02 p. m. (6:02 a. m., E. S. T.).

The world's largest lighter-than-air craft twice crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a span of 3287 miles along the Great Circle route and added to her voyage the mileage from St. Hubert Field, Montreal, to Ottawa, Toronto and return.

Besides displaying fine speed, the bulky airship conclusively demonstrated her strength by riding out wind and storm in the latter part of her homing run, to the immense satisfaction of her designer and the officers and passengers on board.

The dirigible left Montreal at 8:23 p. m., E. S. T., Aug 13. Following the Great Circle route almost without deviation, a speed up to 92 miles an hour was attained. When headwinds buffeted her, the R-100 slowed down to 12 or 15 miles an hour, but rode steadily on under perfect control.

The time of crossing was approximately 57 hours, according to an official announcement.

Cardington, despite the bad weather, turned out in force to greet the air adventurers. The R-100 dropped her mooring cable at 11:30 a. m., after circling the airdrome and was fastened to her mast 32 minutes later, 18 days after she had slipped her cables for the voyage. It took an hour and 22 minutes to bring in the airship from the time it was sighted over the field.

Lord Thompson, Minister for Air, greeted the homecomers at the top of the landing tower, after they had been examined by the customs officers. In enterprising fashion Lord Thompson radiocast a speech.

Most of the spectators dispensed with all formality and lay flat on their backs on the ground, the better to see what was going on above them. Many also brought with them portable radio sets with which they listened to the running description of what was going on at the top of the tall mast.

Passengers and crew were unanimous in their expression of belief that the trip of the R-100 had proved beyond question the feasibility of transatlantic commercial airship communication.

That the giant ship rode smoothly through a 75-mile an hour gale with little discomfort to those on board was cited by passengers as the best evidence of her stability.

Officers expressed the belief that if more prompt meteorological data had been available the navigators of the R-100 might have avoided the storm which hit the airship early Friday. By shaping a more northerly course the craft could have circled the bad area and thus made the crossing in 48 hours.

Italy Protests British-French Share in League

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — Complaints of Anglo-French predominance on the staff of the League of Nations Secretariat are contained in a memorandum received by the Secretary-General from the Italian Government and circulated to member states of the League.

The document contains the views of the Italian Government on the report of a committee of 13 which considered reorganization of the Secretariat, the International Labor Office, and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The question was raised at the last Assembly by the British delegation, which expressed the view that the Secretariat should be a kind of international civil service, a view supported in the majority report. The minority in the committee, however, led by Italy and Germany, opposed this view and desired to maintain the present system of seven-year contracts.

While it is true that there is a large preponderance among higher officials of persons speaking English and French as their mother tongues, this is accounted for to considerable extent by the large number of translators and précis writers who could scarcely be replaced successfully by persons of other nationalities.

The memorandum also strongly criticizes the extent of powers vested in the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General who, under certain circumstances, may be called upon to take decisions of far-reaching importance.

British Miners Decry 'Red' Activities Among Workers—Urge 12-Day Holiday

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A resolution strongly condemning Communist activities among the mine workers of Britain was carried at the conference of the Miners' Federation at Weston-Super-Mare Aug. 15.

The disruptive elements of the minority movement have been harassing the trade union and miners' organizations for some time. The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, July 10, urged the Rhondda district branch to expel Communists disturbing the work of the movement and the Lanarkshire council of Scotland adopted a similar attitude earlier. It was a Scottish delegate who urged that action be taken to stamp out "blackleg organizations," saying that antifederation groups sought to weaken the power and prestige of the movement. It was revealed by a South Shields delegate that the minority movement agents, who are in league with the Communists, have been very aggressive in that city among the miners.

The federation also decided to press for an annual holiday for all mine workers of 12 working days each year with pay. It further reaffirmed its demand for restoration of the seven-hour working day, but recognized the present political situation by supporting the action of the federation executive on the coal mines bill. This bill provides for a "spread over" of 90 hours in a fortnight, namely seven and a half hours a day on an average.

The ballot for the post of president resulted in the election of Thomas Richards, secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

St. Louis Pair Up Over 628 Hours

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine continued to add hours to their sustained flight record, Aug. 16, and William Pickens, their manager, still was complaining about what he called the meager financial returns. He had been able to close but four contracts, totaling about $1800 for the fliers, and this comprises "their sole reward," except for $7000 they will receive from an oil company whose products they are using.

It was the twenty-seventh day in the air for Jackson and O'Brine. At 11:11 a. m. (C. S. T.) they had been in the air 628 hours and had given no indication of when they would land.

CHINESE 'REDS', BANDITS AND SOVIET LINKED

Changsha Looting Laid to Groups Independent of Local Party

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY TRACED TO MOSCOW

Yangtse Valley Under Control of Nationalists but Raids Still Feared

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Changsha has been firmly held by Nationalist troops under General Ho Chien since the Communist raid and renewed stability is enabling investigation of losses which will total millions of dollars, but tension continues undiminished throughout the Yangtse valley. While the Nationalists' hands are full dealing with the northern rebellion, necessitating drainage of troops from the Yangtse area, any city in the region lies at the mercy of similar raids.

After withdrawal from Changsha the Communists split into several bands, the bulk crossing over into Kiangsi where Communist power is very marked. The Sovietized area embraces a large part of southern Kiangsi where authority does not exist. Appearance of isolated bands at Hankow within a few miles of the city is causing alarm.

Chinese authorities apparently have lost touch with the Communists since the Changsha raid, but additional forces sent to Hankow, where the strictest martial law is observed, are expected to prevent an outbreak.

Although Chinese authorities have had an opportunity to study the Communist organization since the raid, it is difficult to gauge the political significance; for while all elements of Communism are visible, the movement is intermingled with ordinary banditry and deserted soldier looting.

The Chinese Communist Party is affiliated with the Third Internationale and operates surreptitiously in a political manner, showing its hands in strikes and industrial agitation. Discovery of documents in police raids shows an amazing organization covering the entire Far East as far as Singapore, with Shanghai as headquarters, but it is continually checked by police measures.

Its aim is revolution and Sovietization of China, and it maintains all sorts of organizations and conducts propaganda to this end on regular Communist lines, but there is little connection maintained between this party and actual Communist bandits.

The forces which raided Changsha are an independent military development of the Soviet financial and military aid lent the Nationalists at the beginning of the anti-northern expedition. Since 1926 these semibandit forces under two "Red" leaders, Chumg and Moh Tse Wei, have been active in south China preserving the sole shreds of the Russian connection after China broke with Moscow.

There is little doubt that they received assistance from Russia throughout southern ports within their control, but as they advanced northward into the richest part of China, raiding towns, looting and confiscation of property made them self-supplying until a large area fell under their control. Where virtual Soviets have been established, they appeal to the peasantry with a program of cheaper rice, redistricting of land and abolition of taxation.

Communists claim 14 "Red" armies of 60,000 in the country, and it is significant that since the successes in Kiangsi, Communist political leaders are emerging, associating themselves with the military move which contains elements for realization of the revolution planned.

The danger in China lies in the possibility of a serious upheaval such as the possible defeat of the Nanking Government, which would bring conditions favorable to large-scale outbreaks directed to political ends.

Tsinan Fall Declared Turning Point in War

SHANGHAI (AP)—Nationalist Government leaders encouraged by a series of successes against rebel armies and Communists seeking to overthrow the régime, said Aug 16 the turning point in China's civil war had been reached.

President Chang Kai-shek, announcing northern rebels had been driven from Tsinan, capital of Shantung, predicted speedy evacuation by rebels of Honan Province as well, and forecast quick capture by Nationalists of the strategic cities of Kaifeng and Chengchow.

Nationalist military headquarters at Nanking announced government troops entered Tsinan Aug. 15 and that a division was patrolling the city. Conditions there were said to be quiet.

President Chiang, from his headquarters at Liho, Honan, said large quantities of munitions were abandoned by northerners fleeing from Tsinan and were seized by the Nationalists. Many rebels were in flight across the Yellow River, he stated.

The situation in Kiangsi Province was not so favorable to the Government. Rebels and Communists in the southern province were said to be continuing their depredations. No news was to be had concerning the situation in the region of Hankow, Nanchang and Kiukiang, in the Yangtse valley.

Shipment of Munitions Awaits China's Request

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pending a request from the Chinese Government for a shipment of munitions, the State Department on Aug. 15 declined to

permit the du Pont interests to release a consignment of munitions to the Nationalist Government, scheduled for shipment to China.

Department officials said permission would be withheld until the Chinese legation here requested clearance of the shipment. Thus far licenses for munitions shipments have been granted when requested.

Meanwhile reports on activities in three widely scattered areas of China were received by the State Department from American consular officers.

The department was notified in a message dated Aug. 15 that foreign troops at Shanghai included 1243 United States marines, 2169 British troops, 1230 French troops and 400 Japanese troops, with additional forces expected to land within a few days.

Railway Reported Raided

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—Travelers on the Chinese Eastern Railway reported Aug. 16 that there have been raids against the railway by what appeared to be regular Mongolian and Russian cavalry. They also said that there had been increased activity by the "Red" army in the vicinity of Manchuli, railway border point.

CROP SITUATION IS THOUGHT TO BE UNDER CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

the other hand the current crop reports were more bullish, the Bank of Montreal and other authorities admitting there have been serious losses both to yield and grade from rust, high temperatures and drought, the crop in many sections ripening prematurely.

Prices for wheat from the recent top suffered declines of 12 cents or more, and many operators were of the opinion that this decline had put the market in a much stronger technical position again after having been overbought on the recent upturn.

Country offerings which had increased rapidly on the big price swell also tapered off, and recently the hedging pressure has been of moderate proportions. The export trade has been good the last few days, and Gulf premiums have been hardened substantially owing to the smaller offerings and the improvement in the demand. Wet weather continues in Europe and has caused much concern. French reports are especially pessimistic, and the wet conditions have affected the German crop also.

Extensive Corn Loss

Late reports on corn indicate that the loss in corn since the Government figures were made up have been extensive. A local statistician estimates the loss from the Government report of 2,212,000,000 bushels for August in 11 states alone has been 174,000,000 bushels. Other reports also indicate a big deterioration, in spite of the scattered rains.

As in wheat the tremendous wave of long profit-taking put too much corn on the market, and prices had a drop of more than 9 cents from the recent top. Country sales increased also on the bulge, making a bigger volume of receipts, but on the decline country selling again dropped off. The cash demand has continued strong right along, and the old crop situation appears to be as strong as the new crop conditions.

On the decline late in the week there was more active buying. The rainfall during the week has been good in some spots, but has consisted mainly of local showers, and the general situation in corn is not believed to have been greatly changed, as most of the damage was from excessive heat and drought during the pollenization period, and the damage was irreparable. The rains will, however, help the pastures and late fodder crops, and also some of the real late corn.

Other grains have followed about the same price course as wheat and corn.

Drought Areas in Most Need to Get Aid at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As Governors of drought-affected states returned home to complete in the next week or 10 days relief organizations as outlined at their conference with President Hoover, the President turned his attention to specialized relief measures for certain areas.

Mr. Hoover called to the White House the leaders of the three national farm organizations, S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, and conferred with them on aid they could give in the organization of the local committees and asked for advice as to actual work the Federal Government could do immediately.

Banker representatives on both county and state committees are to be called to Washington to confer as soon as the list is completed, it was said at the White House. They will meet with representatives of the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Intermediate Credit System and other federal agencies to determine upon methods for provision of credit beyond local or state resources for the purchase of feed, seed, movement of live stock or support of needy families over the winter.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, will advance through the Bureau of Public Roads, allotments of federal aid funds for road construction to states where farmers are found to be suffering because of lack of employment. Although $125,000,000 has been authorized by Congress to be spent by the Federal Government on state road systems, normally it would not be available until the beginning of the year.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, has granted permission to the State of Illinois to increase the flow of water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago Sanitary Canal for a period of a week or 10 days as an emergency measure. Gov. Louis L. Emmerson told the War Secretary that it was absolutely necessary to increase the flow of the canal at this time to sluice out the drainage that had settled in the low water.

War Department artillery fields are to be used for cattle ranges in Virginia, according to an order of the War Department. The number of green fields which the Government owns in the State could better be placed at the disposal of farmers than be used for gun practice at this time, Gov. John G. Pollard was told.

Montana, according to reports to Mr. Hoover, is in a more difficult situation than any other state. Central Montana, it is said, has 500,000 cattle and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more sheep than it can supply feed for this winter. The solution, it was decided by President Hoover and Gov. John E. Erickson, during their conferences here, lies in mutual arrangements which can be made with neighboring states to move the animals at once to regions where there has been more moisture. Shipment of enough grain into the State in time to save the live stock would be practically impossible, it was agreed, so Governor Erickson left Washington with a determination to ship live stock out of the State.

The organization which was outlined at the President's conference here is not necessarily to have the exclusive membership of states who had representatives present, it was made clear at the White House. If Governors of other states feel that they have areas which need the aid of such organization, the Federal Government, it was made known, will be only too glad to coöperate with the committees they appoint.

Indiana Relief Plans Seek to Provide Jobs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The drought relief plan now foremost in Indiana is to provide employment and living wages in payment for road building to farmers in the areas of the State most badly damaged. Gov. Harry G. Leslie has been informed that Indiana has an unclaimed balance of $2,098,000 in federal road building aid funds in Washington.

He will ask, it is said, that $1,000,000 be loaned by financial agencies within the State at 2 per cent interest. This sum will be matched with a like sum from the federal aid and thus $2,000,000 will be available in wages to farmers for road repairs. The plan calls for the improvement of secondary and market road beds preparatory to paving at a later date.

Several counties have taken steps to combat the spreading damage of the drought. A holding company to protect the farmer who cannot feed his stock has been formed and is functioning in Clarke County. Buildings have been rented and a competent man placed in charge.

Farmers who do not have feed for their cattle may bring them to this central building. They will be cared for from now on until spring. Should the sale of milk and butter fats enable the holding company to make a profit over the cost of the feed the money will be returned to the farmer with his cattle next spring.

The drought is not without benefits, it has been found in Wayne County. Ray E. Chalfont, superintendent of the Wayne County Highway Commission, states that the drought will enable the county to repair all bridge abutments and beds at a great saving. He has undertaken this program, giving preference in employment to the farmer. Dried up streams enable repair of the highway bridges at a 70 per cent saving in pumping out water, he said.

That state and federal funds be deposited in local banks where cash is badly needed is a suggestion from Purdue University.

Through efforts of the Indiana Farm Federation and interested agencies a 50 per cent cut in the freight rates on hay has been announced effective in one week. Indiana farmers will then call on hay raised in Nebraska and other states more distant than the usual buying area.

Kansas Busy on Plans to Send China Wheat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Individuals and elevator companies in western Kansas are coöperating in a movement to send Kansas wheat to China, started toward the end of July as a means of removing some of the surplus wheat in the Southwest.

Among those who have offered to give 100 bushels each are Lan Henry and H. T. Burr, of Dodge City, and the Dodge City Terminal Elevator Company. C. C. Isely of Dodge City said that each country elevator operated by his company would give 25 bushels, if farmers and others at those points would increase the total to make carload shipments.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, said he was "finding a great deal of interest among Kansas wheat producers and millers in the proposed plan to develop an agency that would move part of our abundant supply of flour to China. If anything can be done along that line, it will be received with great favor in the middle West."

Alberta Crops Proving Better Than Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Crops in the province of Alberta, as harvest approaches, are proving better than expected. Conditions were not favorable early in the season in the eastern section of the province, but late rains have effected a wonderful improvement in the growth of barley and oats. If there is no frost before harvest, fair yields of wheat are anticipated.

In the southeastern sections, moisture has been insufficient, and the hot dry weather recently has resulted in a too rapid ripening of crops. In the central and northern areas there were heavy rains in July, and the hot weather, while bringing rapid ripening, has not injured the quality.

The alfalfa areas report the second growth of alfalfa to be fairly heavy and of good quality. The sugar beet crop is above the average.

Rains Ruin German Crops

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—A northwest gale with continuous rainfall Aug. 15, flooded the shores of the lower Elbe River far inward. Most of the crops were ruined. Karlsruhe reported that incessant rain in Baden and Wuerttemberg, accompanied by hailstorms, caused widespread damage. Fifty per cent of the grape crop was destroyed in the Neckar Valley.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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RIGHT OF PEACE DISPUTES FORCE OF MILITARISM

War Against Treaty-Breaker Declared Only Legal One by Berkeley Speaker

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—The sixth Institute of International Relations, meeting at the University of California, closed its eight-day session Aug. 15 with a parting shot at militarism.

To balance Rear-Admiral W. C. Cole's recent statement that "behind all international agreements there is but one final sanction—force," Chester H. Rowell, regent of the University of California, said:

"The strategic plans of some of our militarists have no more relation to present problems than a dueling sword has to the traffic regulations of a modern city. They are devices to meet a situation which has ceased to exist."

With a lifetime of journalistic work behind him, Dr. Rowell presented his views with clarity and forcefulness. He said in part: "Mere disarmament is not a sufficient guarantee against war. In fact the disarmament of any nation in an otherwise armed world might be an invitation to plunder. I am no enemy of armies and navies. I believe in them. But I do not believe in yesterday's armies to meet today's needs.

Trading With Treaty-Breaker

"Only two sorts of war are now possible. One is an illegal war between two nations which have no right to conduct it. Such a war gives the belligerents no rights and we have no duties toward them unless it is the duty to join with the rest of the world in refusing to have any dealing with them.

"The other is a legal war, conducted by the organized nations against a treaty-breaker which has gone to war in violation of its agreement not to do so, after refusing to use the peaceful means provided for the adjustment of its grievances.

"In that sort of a war there can be no neutral rights. We can remain neutral by staying out of the actual miltary operations, if we choose. But if we were to insist on our right to trade with the treaty-breaker, we would be in the positon of the citizen who harbors a criminal.

"Ignorance is no discredit to a pupil, but it is disqualification in a teacher. If the main mass of the people, therefore, are slow to adjust themselves from the world in which they were born to that in which they have survived, I am not impatient with them, but I do confess exasperation at those who in positons of leadership seek to lead them backward. Either they know better or else they should learn before they undertake to teach. Profiting by the ready-made prejudices of the people may be good salesmanship, but it is certainly unworthy statesmanship."

Revision of Foreign Policy

During the day's general conference Dr. Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin in a discussion of "Traditions and New Orientations in American Foreign Policy," pointed out that "our governmental foreign policy has not controlled the international activities of our individual citizens or corporations.

"The question of whether the coöperation they afford in world affairs is satisfactory to the world is less important than that whether such international citizens may not become too powerful at home unless our Government adapts its policy to realities and enters into international systems for their control. It seems that the American traditional foreign policy rests rather on remembrances than on modern facts."

Dr. Frank Rawlinson of the Shanghai Chinese Recorder, in an address during the afternoon conference again stressed the point brought out by all of China's representatives at the institute, that in spite of revolutions and the exaggerated ideas that have filtered out to the rest of the world, China is undergoing a reconstruction that in time will lead to stability.

At another evening lecture, Frank H. Probert, dean of the University of California College of Mining, laid emphasis on the fact that just as the natural resources of a nation are not the property of any individual in it, so the natural resources of the world should not be considered as the exclusive property of any nation. On each such nation nature has "imposed a trusteeship for which it must account to the world at large."

NATION LAUDED FOR ATTITUDE IN CARIBBEAN AREA

(Continued from Page 1)

source of international embarrassment."

No Material Gain

"The material gain has been a minus quantity," he asserted. "Yet, we can easily afford the slight cost which has been involved, provided we can assist a weak people in establishing a government which in reasonable fashion can fulfill the obligations toward its own people and toward other nations of the world."

Mr. Walling, shifting the argument to the broader question of American economic penetration throughout the entire world, as well as in the Caribbean and Latin-American countries where he said it is most immediately pressing, criticized President Hoover for giving government support to economic intervention.

President Hoover's statement, that the signing of the London Naval Treaty has "dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertained ideas of aggression, imperial power, or exploitation of foreign nations," was declared by Mr. Walling to misrepresent the attitude of the world toward America."

"On the contrary," he said, "the overwhelming majority of opinion in every nation on earth believes that the big business interests and the so-called international bankers of the United States are engaged in the increasing exploitation of every nation where they can secure a strong foothold, and that they have secured a strong foothold in nearly all, though not all, countries."

British, Hindu Outlooks Clash

In the second of his series of lectures on "India and Nationalism," Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, former Governor of the united provinces of Agra and Oudh, discussed the differences of approach to the problems of government of the British and the Hindu, which make it difficult, he said, for any coöperation between them.

Citing the backward conditions of hygiene and education, which he said prevail, Lord Meston stated that, "British efforts to improve these conditions demand a new conception of human rights, a new ideal of social service, the courage to reject any fatalistic acceptance of avoidable evils—an angle of vision, in short, at which Hinduism has never yet placed its followers."

It is the fundamental difference between this and the Hindu outlook which the Hindus themselves advance as the real reason against coöperation with the British, he said. "On the surface," he explained, "the Hindus oppose the British régime on theoretical grounds, such as freedom being the birthright of man, self-determination, and other catch words of democracy. For the benefit of foreigners they accuse the British of misgovernment, tyranny, etc., arguments which are not meant to be seriously pressed where the facts are known."

Robert L. Boomer, manager of the foreign department of E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York, told the conference that "economic necessities of small nations will make them willingly seek the protection of the strong nation in whose sphere they happen to be located, and our intervention in the Caribbean has on many occasions been invited."

"Our economic penetration has been invited in the past," he said. "It will be invited more insistently in the future and our financial and political dominance will increase in the Caribbean while we may well hesitate to assume the responsibilities which are thrust on us."

At the round table on Pan-American problems Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan traced the influence upon the League of Nations of the 21 peace treaties negotiated while William Jennings Bryan was Secretary of State of the United States.

"In tracing the history of the League idea, the Bryan treaties furnish an important step," said Professor Reeves, "for in substituting a series of bilateral treaties for one general multilateral convention and one permanent commission of inquiry and conciliation instead of a series of such permanent commissions as provided for under The Hague peace treaties, the idea of the council of the League of Nations developed."

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., in discussing the Washington conference at the round table on limitation of armaments, stated that the ratios adopted there gave a new outlet to national prestige. This element of prestige, he said, is a more powerful factor in governing the progress of limitation of armament than any of the purely militaristic conceptions that attach to it.

Lord Eustace Percy, formerly president of the British Board of Education, declared that the British attitude toward big battleships could be summed up in the question, "What is the use of keeping big battleships if they are not to be used?"

Immediate abolition of extrality in China would be frought with grave danger to the lives and property of foreigners resident in treaty ports, the majority of speakers at the round table on the Far East agreed, although admitting that such abolition theoretically should take place.

Dr. Yuen-Li Liang, formerly judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, took the opposite view, stating that the successful functioning of his court in Changhai was evidence of what would take place generally if legal jurisdiction were surrendered to China. However, Charles C. Batchelder, formerly connected with the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University and Yusuke Tsurumi, formerly member of the Japanese Diet, all agreed that a precipitate step might very likely occasion a situation which would demand the intervention of gun boats and marines.

Flexible Winged Plane to Be Tested

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An airplane with flexible wings hinged to the fuselage and operated by air drums was demonstrated here Aug. 14 by the inventor, Waldo Waterman, who claimed special safety features for his device.

The wings, he said, flexed automatically in response to air currents, made quick stopping after landing possible, and could be tilted in flight to increase the plane's speed.

The wheels are attached directly to the lower wing and a skid drop from the front of the fuselage. Mr. Waterman has flown his ship at a speed of 40 miles an hour. He said his device would be demonstrated at the national air races in Chicago.

Mr. Waterman, who has been flying since 1914, was once associated with the late Glenn H. Curtiss.

MONTICELLO VISITORS GROW

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va. — According to Theodore F. Kuper, national director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Fund, the registration of visitors at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, has grown from 19,000 in 1924 to 75,000 in 1929.

The Difference a Little Water Means to Corn

The Little Pile of Corn at the Left Is From an Unirrigated Kansas Farm, While That at the Right Is a Sample of a 71-Bushel-to-the-Acre Yield of a Farm at Lawrence, Kan., Irrigated by Water Pumped From Wells Installed in 1924. The Acre Yield of the Small Pile, Unirrigated, Was 10 Bushels.

WATERED LANDS OF KANSAS FIND DROUGHT RELIEF

Arkansas and Kaw Valley Districts Win Through Irrigation Scheme

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—The continued dry weather with the resulting injury to farm crops has served to direct attention to irrigation as a means of insuring crops against the effects of drought. During a previous sequence of dry years, irrigation received a great deal of attention in Kansas, but because the last two years have been unusually favorable for crop production as far as rainfall was concerned, we have heard much less of irrigation.

With the occurrence of the present dry spell, a survey was made to determine the extent to which pumping plants installed during previous years were now being used for the protection of crops, and the results show that practically every pumping plant in the State is now being used to its full capacity. Where such crops as corn are being properly watered they are continuing to make rapid growth and are suffering no ill effects whatever from the drought or heat.

"Kansas has about 5,000,000 acres of land on which, or under or near which, sufficient water can be obtained for profitable irrigation," declares George S. Knapp, chief engineer of the water resources division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. "Where such water is available, experience has shown that pumping plants can be put in at a cost which will more than justify their installation, and their use will do much to stabilize crop production on such land."

Until a few years ago but little irrigating was done east of Garden City. In 1924 a few farmers in the Arkansas valley and in the Kaw valley and its tributaries installed irrigation pumping plants for the purpose of getting first-hand information on the value of irrigation. Results obtained were so satisfactory that even chambers of commerce in different parts of the State began to establish irrigating demonstration farms in their respective communities for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the farmer the value of irrigation.

Mr. Knapp says that it is as crop insurance that irrigation can fill a place of economic importance in the State's argieulture. It is not to develop irrigation, often expensive irrigation, to reclaim cheap land and make rural homes, but to develop cheap irrigation for high-priced lands and thus bring crop production in line with the cost of owning and operating such lands that irrigation performs its proper function.

In the Arkansas Valley in Kansas today, electrically driven pumping plants are being constructed at costs ranging from $10 to $15 per acre for the number of acres the plant is capable of serving. To illustrate these costs in another way: The pumping plan for a farm of 40 to 80 acres should have a capacity of 750 to 1000 gallons per minute. It will cost between $800 and $1000 to construct it. For larger farms, i.e., 80 to 120 acres, the plant should have a capacity of about 1500 gallons per minute, and should cost about $1800. If the farm is larger than 120 acres, a supply of not less than 2000 gallons per minute should be developed, and the cost will run in the neighborhood of $1.25 to $1.50 per gallon per minute of capacity.

The irrigation pumping plant, if properly constructed, can remain unused for long periods of time without falling into such a state of disrepair that it cannot, when needed, be put in service with but little more than an hour's notice. When idle it requires little or no maintenance. The chief item of cost in the operation of the pumping plant is the actual cost of pumping, but this expense is incurred only when the farmer is actually using water.

Registered at the Christian Science Pubishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Tillie Wright, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mrs. H.S. Reeve, Kenwood Sta., Oneida, N. Y.
J. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
William E. Bauer, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Hattie A. Bauer, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Edna M. Hoffman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Alice Hoffmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Bessie Swanson, Chicago, Ill.
Mildred Knudsen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Hermina Schmutz, Brodhead, Wis.
Olga Schmutz, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Grace E. Dearborn, Haverhill, Mass.
Werner Schmutz, Monroe, Wis.
Miss Adelaide H. von Dreele, Union City, N. J.
Grace L. Foster, Arlington, Mass.
Winnie Dunlap, Miami, Fla.
Miss Mary L. Banks, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret C. Johnston, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss Roberta Washington, Woodford, Va.
Miss Eva Baker, Woodford, Va.
Ernest C. Reed, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. H. W. Clark, Mishawaka, Ind.
Miss June Clark, Mishawaka, Ind.
Albert Clark, Mishawaka, Ind.
E. C. Barringer, Cleveland, O.
Effie E. Bebout, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elnora Denise, Freehold, N. J.
Mrs. Ed Pruss, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Katherine C. McCracken, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Gordon Cheney, Newark, N. J.
Donald B. Cheney, Newark, N. J.
Miss Kate Kelley, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Mrs. Bitha C. Martz, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Frank P. Callahan, Youngstown, O.
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Mrs. Catherine L. Heins, Youngstown, O.
Miss Elma Heins, Youngstown, O.
Miss Martha H. Klein, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Frieda W. Klein, Kansas City, Mo.
Nellie M. Albright, Detroit, Mich.
C. W. Albright, Detroit, Mich.
N. E. Ferguson, East Braintree, Vt.
Edward H. Preston, Washington, D. C.
Mera M. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Phil McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Robert Patzke Jr., Manchester, N. H.
Robert Patzke Jr., Manchester, N. H.
Sylvia Patzke, Manchester, N. H.
Robert Patzke, Manchester, N. H.
Meta Trollin, East Orange, N. J.
Dalsie G. Koss, East Orange, N. J.
C. E. Koss, East Orange, N. J.
Betty Derry, Plainfield, N. J.
Priscilla Derry, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mabel H. Durant, New York City.
Olive L. Durant, New York City.
Victor Smyth, New York City.
Mrs. Hughes Sneed, Berkeley, Calif.
Katherine Sneed, Berkeley, Calif.

MACEDONIANS OPPOSE NEW LAND LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

onists who had already been housed with the Bulgarians, causing one act of reprisal after another.

The seriousness of the situation was accentuated later by an attack on C. Anghelescu, Undersecretary of State, at the Ministry of Interior, whom the Macedonians hold responsible for the passage of a new law which will return certain lands to Bulgarians which had been taken for the colonists.

The president of the Macedonian colonists of Duroster County informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he led a group of 100 Rumanian Macedonians in national costume to Bucharest to protest against the passage of the new law, and that the Government promised that it would not be passed; but passed it the moment they left the city. Since then the Macedonian colonists have rather hoped that the Government would not dare apply all the changes the law calls for, and were frank to say that they would go on the war path if the return of lands already given them should take place.

The reason why the Bulgarian group was able to send five representatives to Parliament is because of their pulling together at voting time when elections were free, for which they are grateful to Dr. Maniu whose party they joined. The Rumanian Macedonians are not only very much smaller in number—a little less than 15,000 at present—but divided between the parties of Bratianu and General Averescu. Moreover, they now plan to make a solid front and already insist on parliamentary representation.

Promises Declared Unkept

It is stated that there is not a single Macedonian colonist who belongs to the Maniu party, for the reason that it was the Liberal and Averescu governments who imported the colonists here, making them promises which have not been carried out; but which have fallen on the present Government, which declares it is in no way responsible for the present condition, although it has put forth every effort possible to put an end to an impossible situation.

Vaida Voevod, Minister of the Interior, has said that his solution of the situation is to separate entirely the Rumanian Macedonians from the Bulgarians; but his project has not been realized, due to earlier mistakes of another régime which is said to have advocated a policy of driving the Bulgarians across the line into their homeland.

Macedonians, many of whom have lived in America, speaking good English, say that the Government has not kept faith with them; that they were promised land and houses, but instead were thrown into the homes of Bulgarians with whom they were continually in dispute. The Maniu Government has continued the construction of houses, but could not fulfill all the drastic promises made to the colonists, many of whom were led to believe that they were to drive the Bulgarians over the frontier.

Reprisals took place on both sides, Rumanian Macedonians in Bulgaria, under pressure, began filtering into Lower Dobrudja, while Bulgarians crossing back sought reprisal on other Macedonians living in Bulgaria.

Both sides tell stories of injustices committed, and each group is ready to make the last sacrifice for what it believes is its right; but at the bottom of their desires is the simple aspiration to be free to develop their own culture—to enjoy their own institutions.

ENTIRE CABINET QUITS IN HAITI AS PROTEST

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The entire Haitian Cabinet was out of office Aug. 15, in protest over the appointment of Carol Colvin as director of the Service Technique, a vocational school.

Mr. Colvin recently has been acting director in succession to Dr. George F. Freeman, whose administration aroused considerable student opposition last year. The ministers said they resigned because the agreement with the United States specifies appointment of an agricultural member to the post. Colvin was alleged not to qualify.

VIRGINIA GIVES $10,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Officers of the Wakefield National Memorial Association have been informed by Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, chairman of the building committee of the association, that a check for $10,000, given by the State of Virginia toward the restoration of George Washington's birthplace, has been forwarded to the national treasurer, A. M. Nevius of Washington.

FORD'S WAGE PLAN LAUDED AT VIRGINIA

'Yellow Dog' Labor Contract Declared a Vital Issue of the Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Criticism of the railroad consolidation plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as opposed to public welfare and a menace to labor; commendation of the wage policy of Henry Ford; a prediction that further mergers of the big wage-employing industries will lead either to "development of nation-wide labor organizations, wielding economic and political power of staggering proportions or to a revolutionary underground labor movement, and denunciation of the legalized "Yellow Dog" contract, were voiced at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs by Donald R. Richberg, economist and author, of Chicago.

Mr. Richberg, who has been active in drafting railroad legislation in Congress, told members of the Round Table on Business and Government that the promotion of consolidated business groups under the approval of the Government and the courts, and the refusal of the two major parties to take cognizance of this movement, may lead to the organization of the Liberal forces of the country into a working political party, formed as the result of a popular rebellion against the conservatism of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

The present unemployment situation, he declared, is a natural result of the great concentration of industrial units and the oversupply of goods resulting from cheap mass production. He protested vigorously against the efforts of some employers to capitalize this situation for wage reductions, giving as an example a circular recently sent out by the Industrial Board of Birmingham, Ala., in which it was pointed out that since there are 72,000 unemployed women in the Birmingham district, "the weekly pay for these workers should not exceed $10."

Labor Menaced

In the movement for railroad consolidation under the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Richberg saw a menace to the interests of labor. "Railroad consolidation, like consolidation in other industries, can go beyond the point of maximum efficiency," he said. "Excessive concentration of power means larger, instead of smaller, costs to the consumer. The chief result of massed industrial power is over-capitalization, which means over-valuation and pyramiding of consumers' costs. Another result is the mass advertising made possible by huge business units, which creates false needs and uneconomic 'purchasing.

"The existence of the 'yellow dog' form of labor contract by which a worker binds himself not to join a labor union is one of the vital issues of the day," Mr. Richberg declared. He stated that the competition of the unorganized coal mines of West Virginia with the coal mines of the central competitive field which are worked by union labor involves the standard of living of several hundred thousand people, and that the unionization of the West Virginia field is essential to the welfare of miners in the entire industry.

"The continued fight of labor organizations for mere existence has forced the unions into a leadership of conflict instead of a leadership of negotiation," he continued, pointing out, however, that labor unions, in their battle to improve the wage-earner's living standards, have "prevented our industrial leadership from achieving complete success in impoverishing its customers."

Mr. Richberg told the members of the Round Table that he had been assured by Samuel J. Insull, public utility magnate of Chicago, that "the best guarantee of labor efficiency in his opinion, was a long line of applicants for jobs waiting at the gate."

He pointed to Henry Ford as a "dominant factor in the industry which is one of our prime exhibits of mass production," and asserted that "without indorsing or disapproving of the philosophy of Henry Ford it must be recognized that he has forced policies upon his industry which are at variance with those which rule in other important industries and that these policies have produced unparalleled social benefits."

Billboards Denounced

The commercialization of the rural countryside by numerous billboards urging the superiority of special brands of gasoline, toilet goods and canned food was denounced by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of Williamsburg, Va., in an address on "Developing Beauty in the Countryside" before the Round Table on National Country Life questions. It is the duty of both state and Federal Government, he declared, to preserve the beauty of the country-side and the roads by which millions of city dwellers seek the relaxation and inspiration of nature.

"Money sepnt for the conservation of beauty is spent for results more far-reaching and potent than similar sums expended for the exploitation of nature to conserve and then release the power that turns the wheels of machinery," said Dr. Goodwin. "The unrestricted opportunity to build a house by the side of the road, conspicuous for its ugliness if for nothing else, in which to sell "hot dogs" or automobile accessories, is an opportunity eagerly coveted by the unæsthetic-minded. At present the dominant idea seems to be that the uglier the filling station, the more conspicuous it is.

Dr. Goodwin urged that the public should demand state legislation prohibiting advertising signs along newly constructed roads as a first step in the fight against commercialization of public highways.

UNIVERSITY, Va. (AP)—The Monroe Doctrine, whose critics found new voice during recent United States interventions in Latin America, by its inclusion in the League of Nations Covenant has produced a delicate situation between the United States and its southern neighbors, the Institute of Public Affairs was told Aug. 16 by William Spence Robertson, professor of history at the University of Illinois.

Professor Robertson recalled that at a conference of League delegates in 1928 it was argued that the presence of the Monroe Doctrine in the Covenant encourages the United States to prevent intervention by the League in disputes between Latin-American nations that send official delegations to Geneva.

Professor Robertson found praise for the Monroe Doctrine as having exerted a restraining influence upon the foreign policies of certain European powers. Without it, he said, "the world might indeed have beheld a colony of Germans in southern Brazil, an English commonwealth dominating the mighty Orinoco, and French culture blossoming in Mexico rather than in Africa."

RARE ARTIFACTS TRACE CULTURE OF EARLY TIMES

(Continued from Page 1)

Stone and wood implements of land cultivation were unearthed in one cache. Evidences of the first rough attempts at pottery making were found in another. Baby boards, the contour of which indicated that shapely little heads and straight backs were the rule among the primitive people who used them; desiccating sticks and ladles for the preparation of fiber for spinning, revealing a glimpse of an ancient industry; carrier baskets, perforated horns used as sieves; reed flutes; fragments of decorated twine bags; a bone whistle; a bone showing the technique of bead making—these were but a few of the finds throwing light on the arts and crafts of a people which may prove clues toward solving the riddle of the remote origins of the American aborigines.

17 Caves Explored

Mr. Bernheimer reports that the expedition did systematic digging in graves, cists and refuse piles in 17 caves, many valley and mesa mounds in the Red Wash, Tse-gi-ho-chong and Hos-pi-ti-bi-to drainage systems, some 10 to 15 miles from the Red Rock Trading Post. The expedition gave names to seven heretofore nameless canyons and 19 caves.

Below Red Rock Trading Post the party dug out some dinosaur bones, and in Prayer Rock Canyon in the La Plata formation they came upon a remarkable natural arch which is unknown apparently to the general public and even to natural scientists and which the Indians called "Hole in the Rock." They found many pictographs and petroglyphs of all periods, notable of which is the Artists' Cave in Hospi-ti-bi-to Canyon, where men whose bodies are painted in green with red outlines predominate, and other human figures are produced in three-line work.

Mr. Bernheimer gives much of the credit for the remarkable success of the expedition to Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution, who accompanied him throughout the work, and to the expert knowledge of the guides, John Wetherill of Kayenta, Ariz., and Zeke Johnson of Salt Lake City, Utah.

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

JURISTS STRESS CANADIAN TIES WITH BRITAIN

Highest Type of Judicial Appointees Pledged by Prime Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Judges will be appointed with regard to their merit and qualifications, as a high responsibility, upon which greatly depends the maintenance of Canadian civilization, rests upon them, stated R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who pledged himself to uphold the traditions of British justice.

His presidential address to the Canadian Bar Association convention was listened to by a gathering of more than 1200 representatives of the legal profession and judiciary of five countries.

The right of appeal to the Privy Council and the appointment from London of the Governor-General of Canada, were ties between Canada and the motherland which should never be severed, stated G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. "Canadians as a whole realize that the Privy Council is a great bulwark in saving and shielding our Constitution. It has been through that right that we have been able to maintain and stabilize the confidence of the people in our Constitution."

United Stand Required

Viscount Duneden, chairman of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, said: "As to the virtues or demerits of the abolition of the right of the appeal to the Privy Council, I think it clear that if Canada as a whole should ever wish to break this link, it assuredly would be done, even though technically it could not be accomplished without an act of the Imperial Parliament. But Canada must wish it as a whole, clearly and unequivocally."

Representing the English bar, R. M. Montgomery addressed the gathering, while greetings of the French Bar Association were voiced by Fernand Izouard of Paris.

Ireland still enjoys the constitutional lessons it learned from Canada when the Free State was being established, declared R. Brereton Barry of Dublin, youngest crown prosecutor in southern Ireland. There is a close connection between the Constitution of the Free State and Canada, he said, and Canada helped Ireland to appreciate the importance between freedom and isolation.

Canada's Great Future

Canadians did not realize that Canada was being looked upon as the great home of hope and glory, stated Sir Frederick Maugham, visiting British jurist. The increasing proximity of Great Britain to Canada by means of airship communication of which the flight of the R-100 was just a foretaste, made a shifting of the center of gravity of the British Empire to Canada a possibility in the not too-distant future.

Decentralization of justice was the topic of the address of Sir Boyd Merriman, one time Solicitor-General of England. Mr. Justice Hanna for the Irish Free State delegation paid tribute to Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy, of the University of Toronto, for his work and study in connection with the drafting of the constitution of the Irish Free State.

A telegraphic message from the King sent on the eve of departure of the delegation of overseas jurists was read at the meeting by Viscount Dunedin. The King's message voiced the people's wish for Anglo-United States amity. It said in part: "In wishing the delegates a pleasant voyage I sincerely trust that their visit may result in increased friendship and understanding in the legal world of the English-speaking people."

Burnet Heads Revenue Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — David Burnet, former Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been appointed by President Hoover as Commissioner of Internal Revenue to fill the place left vacant by Robert H. Lucas, who resigned to devote his full time to the new post of executive director of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Burnet was recommended by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. He is a veteran in the internal revenue service. Mr. Hoover's last two appointments would indicate that he is favoring a policy of promotion within departments rather than selection of an outsider. Charles D. Mahaffie, director of finance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was recently named Interstate Commerce Commissioner by the President to fill a vacancy. Both offices have heretofore been looked upon as political positions.

GOVERNOR TO SUMMON JERSEY LEGISLATURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEAGIRT, N. J. — Announcement that he would call a special session of the Legislature for Sept. 8 was made by Gov. Morgan F. Larson here on Aug. 14. The chief object of the special session will be to remove restrictions from the municipal bonding law which is preventing the Borough of Fort Lee from proceeding with the laying of underground utilities necessary to the approach of the new Hudson River bridge.

Governor Larson said he would prepare a special message setting forth the needs of the legislation and that no other business would be taken up at the session. The relief measure, if passed, will allow municipalities, on approval of the commissioner of municipal accounts, to exceed the present bond limit for emergency purposes.

AIRCRAFT CORPORATION IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Without having turned out a single airplane since it was organized in 1928, the Crescent Aircraft Corporation of Jersey City, of which Clarence D. Chamberlin is president, was placed in temporary receivership on Aug. 14 by John P. Bigelow, vice-chancellor in Jersey City. The complaint was made by Elmer Friedbauer, Passaic attorney, a stockholder.

According to Mr. Friedbauer, the concern has been operated at a loss since its beginning. Of its original capital of $281,630, 41 per cent, or $116,-648, has been expended in "organization expenses." The most recent financial statement shows the assets have melted down to $648, the complaint sets forth.

Alleged Rum Ship Held by Canadians

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Seized by Dominion customs preventive officers, the Canadian steamer Vedas, which authorities allege had a large cargo of liquor, was tied up Aug. 15 at a Windsor dock. The seizure was made near East Sister Island, Lake Erie.

Unofficial estimates said there were 10,000 cases aboard, although no liquor was in evidence, the cargo being stowed below decks. Customs officers stood guard over the boat at the dock.

The ship was believed to have been turned back by the United States Coast Guard when it attempted to run the cargo into the United States and was captured by the Canadian officers in Canadian waters.

Although officials refused comment, the crew apparently was not in custody, and several members remained aboard the ship.

TORONTO, Ont. (Canadian Press) —An official of the Customs Preventive Service told the Canadian Press Aug. 15 the seizure of the British vessel Vedas in Lake Erie was not of much importance, and was the result of a "slight irregularity."

No charges have been laid against the crew. The irregularity occurred, the officer said, when the vessel obtained a coastwise clearance from Montreal to a Canadian port and discharged part of its cargo en route in violation of the coastwise shipping law.

Bequests of Phelan Cover Many Fields

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Californians who achieved fame in art, literature and athletics were rewarded and charitable institutions aided by the $10,000,000 will of James D. Phelan, former United States Senator, filed for probate here Aug. 15.

Helen Wills Moody, world's woman tennis champion, received $20,000 in appreciaton of her "winning the tennis championship for California." She also received a portrait of herself painted by the Polish artist, Sigal, two years ago.

Recognition for work in literature won a $20,000 gift for Gertrude Atherton, California writer.

The largest single bequest was $1,-000,000 for establishing the James D. Phelan Foundation in San Francisco, the income to be used for caring for the needy of the city in their homes.

Another large gift was the Phelan home, Villa Montalva, near Saratoga, to the San Francisco Art Association. The home and grounds are to be maintained as a public park, with the income from $250,000 set aside for the purpose.

Schools, churches and charitable organizations of San Francisco and California received amounts up to $50,000. Another $50,000 for a park in Chinatown was provided. Several California historical organizations benefited.

Seal Expedition Off From San Diego

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Led by Harry Wegeforth, president of the San Diego Zoölogical Society, an expedition left this city recently to investigate the rumor that fur seals still exist on Guadalupe Island, off the coast of Lower California.

The Guadalupe fur seals were generally believed to have been exterminated. Up until 1927 the last pair was sighted in 1892. However, some fishermen captured two of the seals in 1927 and brought them to San Diego.

Following an examination of Guadalupe beaches, a part of the expedition will continue south for about 200 miles to Scanlon's Lagoon to observe and collect shore birds known to be nesting there at this time of year.

COSTA RICAN BANANA INDUSTRY THREATENED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)— In an effort to convince Congress that the general public is now in favor of the Government making some suitable arrangement with the United Fruit Company, a number of planters, both foreign and Costa Rican, have declared to the press that they will commence banana plantings as soon as the contract with the company is approved by Congress.

Cecil Lindo, a wealthy English planter has promised the Costa Rican Government that he will lend it $1,000,000 on the day the agreement goes into effect. Carlos Aragon, the Minister of Finance told Congress that the banana industry would disappear within a few months after the present agreement with the company expires, unless measures are taken to induce the exporting company to continue its operations.

FORD PLANS FALL TOUR OF EUROPE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford will tour Europe this fall, accompanied by Mr. Ford's secretary, Ernest G. Liebold, and Mrs. Liebold. Passports for the party have just been issued, visaed for England, France and Germany, in each of which countries the Ford Motor Company has extensive interests.

Though the tour is announced as a pleasure trip, Mr. Ford, who is not much of a hand to visit, will diligently apply himself to his favorite pastime of studying and analyzing industrial and economic conditions on the continent. The issuance of the passports for the three countries named set at rest persistent talk that Mr. Ford contemplated a visit to Russia.

GENEVA PROTEST ALLEGES SLAVES CONTRACTED FOR

Charge Is Made That Americans to Use Slave Labor in Abyssinia

GENEVA (AP) — Protests have been received at the League of Nations Aug. 15 against certain conditions said to be attached to a concession held by J. G. White & Co., a New York engineering concern, for the construction of public works in Abyssinia. According to the protests, the construction of these works by the American company will involve the use of slave labor.

The protests received here have come from the British Anti-Slavery Society, London, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva, and certain individuals.

The communications to the League call attention to the fact that the United States is a party to the Anti-Slavery Convention concluded under League auspices. Abyssinia has signed but not ratified the Anti-Slavery Convention.

American Concern Denies Intention to Use Slaves

NEW YORK (AP)—Cyrus Dunn, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, disclaimed Aug. 15 any intention of employing slave labor in Abyssinia imputed to the company in reports to the League of Nations.

He said that in preparation for beginning a great irrigation project in that country, White engineers were about to begin a survey which would probably take about two years and therefore there would be no labor question at all until the end of that period. When labor is necessary, he said, free labor would be hired.

Florida to Improve System of Taxation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—Civic organizations of the State as well as individuals are pledging their active support to the work of the Florida citizens' finance and taxation committee, a voluntary, non-partisan group appointed to investigate and recommend a system of taxation for Florida. Following action by the Civitans, other similar organizations have pledged support at the rate of $1 per member.

The tax committee, which has been working since March, conducting public hearings throughout the State and studying the methods of other states, will soon publish a preliminary report in which its findings will be made public. At a later date, but before the April legislature, a final report containing recommendations for revision will be published.

The main objective is to equalize the tax duty, relieving real estate and placing a part of the burden on properties which are not paying. It is also looking to the control by the State of the common school system to the end that minimum terms will be made possible for all counties. It is studying ways and means of meeting the bonded debt of the counties, cities and districts, although the State itself has no public debt.

The committee contains 32 men and women, representing all the commercial and industrial interests of the State. Perry G. Wall, pioneer citizen of the State, and prominent retail and wholesale hardware merchant of this city, is chairman.

Roosevelt Demands Ewald Case Papers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Intervention in the George F. Ewald case has just been taken by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a demand that Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney of New York County, send him a full report on the proceedings, together with copies of all available testimony and records. This action followed the receipt of a telegram from the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue in New York City, urging a state investigation of the case.

Governor Roosevelt's message to Mr. Crain, which was dispatched late in the afternoon of Aug. 15, merely demanded a report and the papers in the case. The Governor refused to comment on it in any way.

Simultaneously Charles H. Tuttle, federal district attorney, requested of Mr. Crain copies of the minutes of the grand jury in the Ewald case. Among other things, Mr. Tuttle is seeking to determine why Mrs. Ewald should have made a noninterest-bearing loan to a politician on the eve of her husband's appointment to the bench, and why Mr. Healey borrowed this money.

CHECK ON INSPECTION WANTED BY HIGGINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, who has been investigating various city departments for Mayor Walker, has just asked for funds to enable him to double his staff. In the 1931 budget estimate for his department, handed to the Mayor Aug. 16, Mr. Higgins requests that his appropriation be increased to $424,195 for this purpose.

His inquiries have convinced him, he says, that "one of the very best things that could happen for the city government would be to provide the Commissioner of Accounts with sufficient men in order that the activities of all city inspectors may be constantly watched and checked, that any graft incidental to their work may be exterminated and punished as soon as it is discovered."

VIRGINIANS MEET AND PRAY FOR RAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINCHESTER, Va. — Forty-five hundred persons representing every walk of life and almost every religious faith gathered Aug. 11 in front of the historic Frederick County Courthouse in a general prayer meeting for rain to break the prevailing drought.

Farmers left their plows and business men closed shop to attend the services, which were held under the direction of the Winchester Ministerial Association. Dr. S. L. Flickinger, of the Centenary Reformed Church presiding, asked that silent prayer be maintained for rain. For over a minute the congregation stood with bowed heads in reverential silence.

End of Chinese South Sea Opium Trade Is Sought

NANKING (AP)—Opium traffic among the Chinese living in the South Sea Islands has provided the Nationalist Government of China a new source of worry.

The China Anti-Opium League, a semigovernmental institution, wants the traffic stopped, on the grounds that it is injuring the prestige of the present régime of Nanking. The league is preparing a protest to the foreign powers having colonies in the South Seas.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, an official of the Anti-Opium League and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has just completed a survey on behalf of the league, of Chinese opium traffic in the South Seas as well as the British Malay Archipelago. His figures indicate that at least 25 per cent of the Chinese residing in these countries are drug addicts.

There are 2,000,000 Chinese living in the South Sea Islands. Sun Fo says in his report, and of this number approximately 400,000 are opium users. The traffic in the drug, he claims, is conducted largely by the Chinese themselves and not by foreigners as commonly supposed.

In the British Malay Archipelago, the report continued, one-third of the entire annual revenue of the colonial authorities for 1929 was derived from opium and, as in the South Seas, Chinese are the principal dealers in the drug. The law of colonies gives them permission to handle narcotics, while foreigners are prosecuted if they attempt to enter the business—which is precisely what the Anti-Opium League is protesting against.

Vancouver Tourist Trade Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To the surprise of transportation companies and tourist organizations, the movement of American holiday travelers through Victoria gateway to Vancouver Island's famous resorts has shown a slight increase so far this year over the 1929 movement.

Customs officials reported an increase of 3664 incoming tourists and 45 incoming cars for the first seven months of this year compared with a similar period last year. Altogether 4627 foreign automobiles came to the city, while 14,244 foreign passengers arrived. Canadian cars and passengers coming in numbered 867 and 2389 respectively. These figures were considered particularly gratifying as a serious drop in the tourist movement had been expected in the present period of business depression.

Officials of the Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau believe that the anticipated decline has been forestalled by heavy advertising in the United States, particularly in California, from which a majority of the American visitors have come. The Puget Sounders and British Columbians Associated, of which Victoria is a member, conducted a large-scale advertising campaign in California last winter.

Board Bars Entry of Croat Leader

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—August Kosutich, formerly Jugoslav Cabinet Minister and leader of the Croat Peasant Party, was debarred from the United States by a board of special inquiry at Ellis Island Aug. 15 because his passport is no longer valid, and, it was charged, the visas he obtained are fradulent, according to Byron H. Uhl, First Assistant Commissioner of Immigration.

The peasant leader has now been held at Ellis Island for more than two weeks. He arrived here on board the Olympic, of the White Star Line, July 29, coming at the invitation of a Croat newspaper in Chicago. His detention has caused a furor in Croatian centers.

A week ago the Ellis Island authorities decided against his admission and he appealed to the Department of Labor. The department at first reversed the findings of the Ellis Island special board of inquiry, but two hours after granting admission held the decision in abeyance and directed further inquiry.

The special board again decided upon exclusion Aug. 15 and the case has been appealed once more to the Department of Labor. If the decision is favorable. Mr. Kosutich can ask the United States District Court to review the case.

AVIATORS MAKE MAPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The work of mapping the Province of British Columbia from the skies is proceeding apace. Since June 1, Royal Canadian Air Force planes have completed aerial photography of 2500 square miles of the interior, between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the international boundary.

Incidental work included the mapping of water sheds for possible increased supplies of irrigation waters and the finding of a contractor lost in the woods.

BUFFALO'S LARGEST PLAYGROUND OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo's largest playground, sponsored by the City Planning Association, has just been opened on the south side of the city. It covers eight acres.

In addition to the usual playground equipment, athletic facilities and wading pools, it contains sunken gardens where Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will gain horticultural information.

LIPTON GREETED IN HEROIC STYLE BY NEW YORKERS

Challenger for Yachting Cup Refers to Incident in Boston Harbor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sir Thomas Lipton, veteran British yachtsman, arrived here on the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, Aug. 16, for another attempt to lift the America's Cup with his new yacht, the Shamrock V. He received a welcome such as is only accorded by New York to its most distinguished visitors and heroes as he came up the harbor aboard the city tug Macom.

As the tug made its way through the harbor every vessel it passed screeched a greeting. Fireboats at the Battery poured their streams into the air and as Sir Thomas stepped upon American soil the crowd of some 3000 people waiting at the Battery sent up a shout. He was taken directly to the Biltmore Hotel in an automobile.

As Sir Thomas stepped aboard the Macom, the first person to take his hand was James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who had come down to meet his three sons, James Jr., Paul and Leo, who were returning from Europe. The yachtsman recognized Mr. Curley and exchanged greetings.

"You know," Sir Thomas said, "the people of Boston are the most intelligent in the world. They threw the tea overboard when they heard it was not Lipton's."

At Pier A there was a little radiocasting. Grover A. Whalen, head of the Mayor's committee for the reception of distinguished guests, officially greeted Sir Thomas. Then the cup challenger read a prepared speech which he pulled from his pocket and which ran as follows:

"I am very glad to be back again in America and to meet my many American friends. I have this time to try again to win a certain very valuable trophy which America has held for the last 79 years. I think it is about time that trophy took a trip back to its native land, and I am very hopeful that it will make the trip this year.

"It is very pleasant to me to be told that I have the good wishes of so many American friends. Indeed, if good will alone could bring me success, the cup would be as good as won. Anyhow, I believe we shall have a very good race—and may the best boat win."

While on board the Leviathan, Sir Thomas received a radio message from King George V, which read:

"My best wishes and good luck for your quest for the America's cup."

Hall of Fame Niche Urged for Architect

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Election of Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, "the first American architect," to the Hall of Fame is urged by the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects in a letter made public on Aug. 14. It is addressed to the electors of the Hall of Fame and contains a summary of Bulfinch's achievements.

Bulfinch became a Boston selectman in 1791 and continued a member of that body until 1817, except for four years from 1795 to 1799, when he was Boston's superintendent of police. He was appointed architect of the Capitol in Washington by President Monroe in 1818, and remained in Washington until 1830. Besides the work he did on the Capitol, he designed other buildings for the Government.

The directors of the Institute of Architects, of which Robert D. Kohn, of New York, is president, list in their biographical sketch of Bulfinch 34 buildings which he designed, in addition to the "Tontine Crescent" and also numerous residences in Boston and New England. Among these buildings are the Connecticut State House in Hartford (1792) and the first theater in Boston (1794).

NEW YORK RAISES EDUCATION BUDGET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Board of Education has just adopted a school budget for 1931 that calls for expenditures amounting to $141,296,636.81, the largest school budget in the history of New York. It represents an increase of $4,883,079.52 over the 1930 budget and was adopted as a proposed departmental estimate, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate.

Frederick Chambers, auditor of the Board of Education, said the record increase in the budgetary estimate was due for the most part to the natural growth of the school system.

EDISON CONTESTANTS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Scholarships in any technical school in the country have been offered by an anonymous donor to the four runners-ups among the boys who contested for the Edison award this year, the Edison Laboratories announced Aug. 14.

Gordon K. Burns, Maplewood, N. J., one of the youths, will accept the scholarship, his mother said, and attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The others are G. Dudley Mylchreest, Connecticut; Dewolf Schatzel, Ohio, and Frederick C. Roop, District of Columbia.

FLORIDA SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS BEGIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla. — Examinations are being held throughout Florida to fill more than 150 scholarships at the State's two colleges: the University of Florida at Gainesville, and the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee.

Three scholarships are alloted to each of the 67 counties. Examinations are in charge of the county school superintendents.

DR. ZWEMER TO HEAD MISSIONARY MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton Theological Seminary has just announced plans for a missionary museum, to be maintained with the newly established chair of history of religion and Christian missions. An announcement on Dec. 13 said the museum will be under the direction of the Rev. Samuel W. Zwemer.

It will be a practical museum for use in connection with courses on missions and non-Christian religions. Its object will be to furnish illustrative material for the history of religions and of methods and progress of missionary enterprises.

News Picture Firm Goes to Employees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Elmer and Bert Underwood, founders of the internationally known photographic agency of Underwood & Underwood, have sold the controlling interest in their business to seven of their executives, it was learned here on Aug. 15. Messrs. Underwood will continue to retain a financial interest in the firm, however, and no change in management, operation or policy is contemplated.

The sons of each of the two founders are included among the seven purchasers. C. T. Underwood, son of Elmer, will continue as vice-president and secretary, and E. R. Underwood, son of Bert, as a vice-president. The other five executives are Ben D. Jennings, who became president of the company a year ago; L. E. Rubel, manager of the Washington studios, vice-president and treasurer; Lejaren à Hiller, illustrator and vice-president; Morris D. Behrend, of New York, and Leo G. Hessler, of Washington.

Underwood & Underwood was established in 1882. It has studios in 21 cities in the United States and news department branches in New York, Washington and Chicago. It employs nearly 1000 staff photographers throughout the world and in its files are more than 2,000,000 negatives.

BOTH PARTIES TO USE RADIO IN CAMPAIGNS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The radio will be one of the chief agencies of both the major political parties in carrying on the forthcoming congressional campaign, which opens on Aug. 18 with Jouett Shouse, executive chairman of the Democratic National Committee, speaking from station WEAF over a nation-wide hookup including 33 other radiocasting stations.

Both Republicans and Democrats will use station WEAF and a national hookup in the radio canvass, each bringing out its best speakers. Among those who will speak for the Democrats, it was announced, will be Alfred E. Smith, Presidential candidate in 1928 and titular head of his party; his running mate, Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas; John W. Davis, Presidential nominee in 1924, and James M. Cox, Presidential candidate in 1920 and formerly Governor of Ohio.

Steps Ahead Taken by Retail Business

RETAILING furnishes a good indicator of the extent to which trade channels are being cleared of excess baggage. A good index of retailing is furnished by the progress of chain systems.

First National Stores has increased its volume of sales this year and has been adding to its earnings as the year progresses. Dollar volume for the second quarter of the year gained more than 10 per cent, even with lower prices prevailing. The tonnage of goods moved into consumption was approximately 15 per cent greater than in the 1929 second quarter.

JOBS UP, PRICES DOWN, FOR JULY, REPORT SHOWS

Better Demand for Farm and Unskilled Workers —Plants to Reopen

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase during July in the demand for unskilled workers and farm help was reported Aug. 16 by the Department of Labor with a slight decline in the wholesale price index.

"The employment bureau of the department reported outdoor labor had been increased materially by highway construction, installation of natural gas pipe lines, telephone and other utility construction as well as farm labor, but that closed industrial plants and part time operations continued to affect many workers. Building construction work remained below the level of previous years.

The statistics section reported a price index decline of 2.8 from June to a mark of 84 for July. This figure, based on the purchasing power of the 1926 dollar gave the July, 1930, dollar a comparative value of $1.19. Of 550 commodities compared, 57 showed increases for the month, while 236 declined and 257 remained unchanged.

Farm products and food led the decline with 6½ and 4½ per cent respectively. Lower prices also obtained for hides and leather, textiles, metals, building materials, chemicals and drugs.

Regarding industrial unemployment, the department said a majority of the plants which had not reopened during the latter part of July following shutdowns for inventory, repairs or holiday periods, expected to reopen in August.

FORD PLANT TO MOVE

GENOA, Italy (AP)—Local financial circles expressed the belief Aug. 14 the Ford plant in Italy is likely to be moved here shortly from Triest.

HOME REPAIRING DONE IN FLORIDA IN DULL MONTHS

$40,000 Spent at Orlando Through Initiative of Special Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—To relieve carpenters, painters and common laborers temporarily out of work in this section, the Orlando Chamber of Commerce has sponsored in the last five weeks a plan of stimulating business that has resulted in the expenditure of $40,000 for such activities as repairs, reroofing, additions, painting, cleaning and other minor improvements that might serve as a pattern for other communities faced with a similar problem.

The seasonal nature of Florida's tourist industry causes many homes and apartment houses to be closed during the summer months, and in addition many year-round residents close their homes for several months in summer to go north. This causes a dearth of opportunity for unskilled workmen, especially Negroes who depend for their livelihood on yard work, cleaning and small repair work.

The Orlando Chamber of Commerce, through its interracial committee, observed that a serious unemployment condition was growing among the Negro population with a corresponding depression in rent collections and all contributing business channels.

A committee, headed by Edna Giles Fuller, first woman elected in Florida to the State Legislature, and a prominent worker in interracial affairs, was named to survey the situation and devise some means of helping the Negroes.

From this small beginning grew a committee known as the business improvement committee, which sponsored the writing of hundreds of letters to northern home owners asking that they authorize the committee to make any necessary repairs on their Florida homes this summer. Radio talks and articles in newspapers were used to stimulate home owners then in the city to make whatever improvements on their property possible, even of the smallest and most insignificant nature. A canvass of every home owner was made, the names of those wishing to make improvements taken, and an impromptu employment and registration bureau for all types of workers, skilled and unskilled, was forthwith established at the Chamber of Commerce building.

The city rallied well to the appeal and in the five weeks the expenditure of $40,000, which otherwise would probably not have been spent, is regarded as a distinct contribution to the welfare of the laborers. The campaign will be continued until the middle or end of September, when returning home owners and tourists coming south will cause a normal impetus in building activities that will carry workmen through the winter months.

Anticipate Fall Needs

for the home now at material savings

PAINE'S

Summer

SALE

for example:

4-Pc BEDROOM SUITES that were $640 NOW $298
10-Pc DINING SUITES that were $575 NOW $350
DRESSING TABLES that were $90 NOW $38
TOILET MIRRORS that were $28 NOW $10.50
BUFFETS that were $150 NOW $50
SERVERS that were $60 NOW $22.50
BEDROOM CHAIRS (cane seats) that were $20 NOW $7.50
Imported Antiques ½ PRICE
Astounding reductions on 1-of-a-kind
LAMPS AND SHADES

Hundreds of other remarkable savings—and all Paine grade furniture—style-right, famous for quality, seldom to be had at such reductions.

Distributed payments

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Decorator Service

All items subject to prior sale

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

British Versus American Plan

SPONSORSHIP, that great American institution, is supposed to bring the best of everything to our radio ears. But does it? The British radio pattern, as a contrasting system, appears to satisfy the listeners' desire of availability, choice and variety to a greater degree.

To make a better comparison we have had schedules prepared of typical American and British radiocast days. Studying these, the American programs, when boiled down, are simply music and drama in the important daily periods, with the vital statistics periods, if news, weather reports, stock markets, time signals, etc., can be called that, sandwiched in at either the beginning or the end of the day. Couple that with advertising four times an hour on the average, 16 hours a day, 365 days a year, and you have a fairly complete picture of American radiocasting.

Now compare that with a British day, which begins late in the forenoon and ends promptly at midnight, with plenty of variety and no advertising, all for a minor tax on your receiver, and let us see who first becomes earweary. It appears that American programs, because of economic pressure, have struck an average resulting in a certain monotony. The British corporation, its income guaranteed by the listening tax, must please every taste in order to justify its existence. That taste includes several things that American networks will not touch, which will be pointed out further on.

In the British scheme there are two separate programs available for a given location, the National and the Regional. Each is on sufficiently high power to be heard by most users of crystal sets, still popular in England on account of the smaller tax.

A Typical British Day

Suppose that you are in your home somewhere near London, with these schedules in front of you. You turn on your set and are greeted by the speeches of the Prince of Wales and the president of a great Canadian railway at the launching of a new liner; a daily series of educational classical music by girl pianists of no ordinary ability; a talk on Mesopotamia using authoritative material; noted stars appearing on London stages; a Viennese opera with lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse of "remarkable Jeeves" fame; a symphony orchestra directed by Eugene Goossens; and finally dance music. Or say that tiring of this excellent radio fare we go over to another wavelength. What do we find? The list reveals 90 minutes of classical music; a talk in German; orchestral period featuring a pianist of reputation; a vocal ensemble; experimental Fultograph picture transmission for the technically inclined, closing with dance music.

Do we hear you say, "They are very much the same?" Let's look more closely. For instance, at 5:15 p. m. a children's program is heard on one network, contrasted with dance music on the other. At 6:40 p. m. one is transmitting classical pianoforte duets while the other is engaged in military band music. While the vaudeville period is in progress at 7:45 from one station, a talk in German, news flashes, piano music and a quintet recital are available on another.

Perhaps we have picked an unusually good day to hammer our point? Well, then, let's take a look at the next day. From 11 o'clock in the morning on it reads something like this: Baird television; vocal and instrumental; classics on a theater organ; hour of phonograph records; 45 minutes of music from Westminster Abbey; light classical concert; children's program; anniversary program to the Hon. David Lloyd George; classical piano duets; latest film review; military band; opera from Covent Garden; dance music, and Fultograph picture transmission.

Some other surprising facts are immediately apparent from this survey. Practically a third of British programs are "naturals," picked up from outside points in their natural course, rather than set studio productions. The microphone here enters the picture along with the person who pays admission. The alternate programs we have already mentioned. The features of British broadcasting that American networks are inclined to view with raised eyebrows are such things as talks in foreign languages, television and Fultograph processes, phonograph records and programs not timed with stop watches.

Full-Time Versions

Moreover, the British listener enjoys full-length versions. No pruned editions for him. If a piece is long, rather would he hear it in complete halves if necessary. If the program runs over its scheduled time, it is not interrupted in the middle of some selection while hurried station announcements are made. Our short-wave listening reveals that British programs runs their course, followed by whatever is next, even though it is not exactly on scheduled time. Even the President of the United States understands strictly that he must not speak over the time allotted to him.

As a result, in the listeners' column of the BBC publication we find dance music fans bewailing the extra time speakers are allowed, classical music enthusiasts complaining about lengthy periods by dance orchestras. The point is that both groups are equally dissatisfied, which is a good sign.

Regarding those things that American networks refuse to touch, why not French and German? Are not they entirely logical in these days of the Bremen, the Europa, the "long gangplank to Paris" and tourist third class? Television in the most practical form in which it has yet appeared was discussed on this page in the May 24 issue. The possibilities of Fultograph were contained in another story which appeared in these columns on June 21. Haven't both these a place, too?

Not many American radiocasters have the courage to haul off and give a program of classical phonograph records. Just think of the recorded talent that could be strung together with intelligent continuity. No one should object to such a period, properly labeled. The principal objection to records was raised in the earlier days when there was poor recording and the combination of equally poor radiocasting equipment and home-built sets made the question of tonal quality quite hopeless. The Philadelphia Orchestra went on the air last year only when its directors were assured the tonal quality of radio could do it as much justice as the concert hall.

A possible ideal system, however, is just around the corner, a system whereby radio programs can be sent over the wire. The set is installed by the electric light company and you pay for a selection of three different programs all day, with no advertising, all at a nominal monthly charge.

In summarizing, we request the earnest consideration of the listening public, the radio companies and the Government toward the British system. The economic upheaval in the broadcasting structure which would result from the changing over to such a system might be worth it in the long run. We would welcome comments from our readers on this question.

A. D. H.

Radio Safe Broadcasts Notice of Banditry

AS A SAFEGUARD against attacks by pirates in Chinese waters, which occur all too frequently for the comfort of navigators, the Marconi Company of England has devised an automatic radio transmitter that is fitted in a fireproof safe to make it secure from damage. The mere closing of a switch locks the safe and sets the transmitter in operation, the ship's call letters and request for assistance going on the air uninterruptedly until the batteries are exhausted.

Chinese pirates attack only coastal and river steamers whose positions are usually known from hour to hour, so that coastal stations picking up the signals can inform ships within range as to the attacked ship's approximate position. Moreover, the continual radiation from the safe-locked radiocaster, which is a standard 250-watt quenched-spark transmitter, makes radio direction-finding relatively easy.

Drought Due to Radio?

Washington, D. C.

THERE'S absolutely nothing to any claim that radio is responsible for drought. That is the answer of men who ought to know to the suggestions that radiocasting and other radio services ought to be shut down as a measure of relief for drought-stricken areas.

"Electric waves dry up the air and prevent rainfall," say the self-anointed weatner sages, wno crop up whenever a drought descends.

"Nothing to it," reply the meteorological and radio scientists.

It's an old story, as recurring as droughts themselves. Broadcasting stations, newspapers and the United States Weather Bureau inevitably get letters containing suggestions, if not demands, that radio stations cease operating and permit the rain to fall. This year's drought, because of its scope, has brought its proportionate quota of such letters. While sympathizing with the motives of the writers, scientific observers say their theories are all wrong.

Says R. H. Weightman, forecaster of the Weather Bureau at Washington:

"By no stretch of the imagination can we presume that radio affects the weather. They have no relation whatever that way. Oddly enough, some of the letters we receive at other times blame radio when it rains too much."

Says Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, radio chief of the United States Naval Research Laboratory and an eminent research scholar in radio:

"The weather affects radio, we know, but you may rest assured that radio has no effect on weather. I doubt whether the electrical influence of a radio station affects the atmosphere beyond 50 or 100 yards from the station. It's an old idea. I remember the 1910 droughts in the Dakotas when they tried to blame the old spark sets."

Such an infinitesimal amount of electrical power travels through the ether, which pervades atmosphere and solids alike, that the heating or drying effect is regarded as nil. It is axiomatic in radio that the power that actuates a receiving set, even when transmitted by a superpower broadcasting station, is measurable only in flypower even a few blocks away from the transmitter. Someone has estimated that a fly walking up a windowpane consumes more energy than it takes to receive a radio program.

M. C.

The Week's Program Trend

There's Education in the Air

"WHO was Disraeli? What did George Arliss do for him? And how?" With these questions John W. Elwood, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, closed an address on educational radiocasting before the Institute of Education by Radio at Ohio State University.

Mr. Elwood had stressed the fact that educational programs must be designed for the technique of radio; that those who design such programs must be aware of the limitations and the potentialities of this medium. The studios must be offered educational programs which conform to the ideals and standards of showmanship. But if anyone suspected that Mr. Elwood had over-emphasized "the display in the showcase," disregarding "the intrinsic value of the goods," he would suggest that the three questions concerning Mr. Disreali and Mr. Arliss be put to the "average person."

* * *

We in our little corner of the paper are all average persons, no doubt. Let's ask ourselves, Who was Disraeli, and what did George Arliss do for him, and how? . . . Disraeli . . . Arliss . . . Are they not one and the same? They are the same in the talkies. Maybe that's Mr. Elwood's point. Mr. Arliss made it possible for the masses of people to know Mr. Disraeli. And how? By showmanship. The art of the actor was great enough to recognize and conform to the limitations and the potentialities of the talkies. In the spirit and with the technique of the talkies Mr. Arliss became Mr. Disracli, and those who have seen Arliss can say, "Yes, we have seen Disraeli. We know him now."

Suppose someone had attempted to "educate" the talkie audience concerning Disraeli without the showmanship of an Arliss. Very likely the result would have been as lifeless as the geography footnotes we had to read a hundred times or so after school hours.

* * *

Among the 1169 radio programs, definitely educational in significance, which Levering Tyson of the American Association for Adult Education found on the air during a period of four months last year, how many were appreciably more interesting than a geography footnote? How many thrilled their listeners as the Arliss-Disraeli thrills its audience?

If someone argues that the process of imparting education need not be thrilling, then that someone is behind the times. Progressive educational methods these days recognize the necessity of appealing at all times to the interest of the pupil. Fortunately, less and less, are children today learning merely by being told what's what, or what somebody older and therefore more learned thinks is what. More and more are they being encouraged to learn by doing, by experiencing, by being. The original meaning of "education" is gradually coming into its own.

* * *

It is not surprising—it should not be even discouraging—that education during its youthful period among the air waves should be talky, bookish, dry-as-dustish; lacking in the luster of life, a stranger to everyday experience, aloof, patronizing, sometimes supercilious. For educational radio is yet in its swaddling clothes. It must creep before it can walk.

And it is beginning to walk—a step or two now and then, at least; one hand still held tightly to the schoolmaster's desk, the other groping for the support of the bookcase. Now and then a commercial sponsor—of all persons in the world!—snatches education up from its creeping and shows it how—with the assistance, say, of a Soconyland sketch—it can walk quite alone. Now and then, too, a radiocasting system, without blackboard, rod or high hat, shows the radio educators themselves how—with the assistance, say, of Paul Robeson describing, across the ocean, his London Othello—such a delicate subject as the racial problem can be handled sympathetically.

* * *

The studios are ready, as Mr. Elwood says, for educational programs designed by those who know that on the air, as well as on stage and screen, "the play's the thing." Commercial sponsors of the more mildly self-centered sort are willing that their programs shall teach if they shall also entertain. The informational type of program is already firmly established. A bond house offers a Kaltenborn once a week and, in response to a storm of requests, increases to three times a week his opportunities to radiocast his editorializations of the day's news. The people, as we used to say in New England, "want to know." But at the same time they do not wish to be bored. They want to learn without feeling that they are being taught. Most of us adults are products of the days when teaching was imposed upon us from without—when education was not a process of drawing the best of ourselves out from within. Hence we are still suspicious of "adult education," and when it approaches us over the air, we—children yet in many ways—crave a bit of sugar-coating.

* * *

Radio can dramatize education. Radio showmanship can give it the semblance of life. Tonight, through our loudspeakers, Columbus can discover America again. As a matter of fact, just the other evening, Titian again rejected the office of Keeper of the Seals, that he might not imperil the welfare of two friends. Titian came to us through the courtesy of a broadcasting studio. Titian was what is called a "sustaining program." The time and money necessary to Titian's rebirth was contributed by a radiocasting company. Such companies, if you belive everything you hear, are wholly commercial; they thrive on a welter of jazz and cheap vaudeville. But they have, if we look for them, their educational moments, moments well worth the study of professional educators who seek to expand their avenues of appeal by riding the air waves.

* * *

Stations devoted exclusively to educational work may be credited with achievements worthy of their purpose. The Ohio School of the Air, for example, is an outstanding contribution to the cause of educational radio. But, meanwhile, the commercial station clothes the beauties of folklore with the beauties of music, fashions the philosophical jewels of Confucius and Lao-Tse in a setting of curiously charming Oriental strains, introduces one people to another through the magic of short waves, and makes history, that passed away centuries ago, live again, and in our own homes and minds.

What Arliss did for Disreali, then, radio is doing now for education, to a degree, and that degree will be enhanced in proportion as radio pedagogy ceases to look down on radio showmanship as something somehow unworthy of education. After all, education is a part of life, and so is radio. And who of us is not a showman?

L. A.

—Ever Hear Musical Thunder?

MUSICAL thunder, accompanied by a vivid electrical display, has been encountered by radio engineers of the General Electric Company in their investigations near Schenectady, of high-powered, short-wave radiocasting.

In these miniature thunderstorms, which occur during any kind of weather, daylight or darkness, clear or overcast skies, the thunder is converted into music which corresponds to the input at the radio microphone.

WGY engineers have solved the problem of handling 200 kilowatts of power modulated, on long waves, but new difficulties are presented in the use of powers above 15 kilowatts on the short waves. In using powers up to 15 kilowatts in the antenna no unusual phenomenon has been observed, but when it was first attempted to increase the power to 35 kilowatts in the antenna vivid coronas flashed, wavering like specters in mid-air. This corona demonstration didn't appear as long as the carrier alone was on, but as soon as the engineers attempted to modulate, the arc was struck in the surrounding air.

This arc generally started about three or four feet from the antenna and shot upward four feet in the air. Since the power supplying the arc was modulated with music the arc alternately collapsed and built up in size corresponding to the modulation. This action set up air wave vibrations similar to thunder but instead of the roar and roll of thunder it was a musical sound similar to the music being radiocast. Men working 300 or 400 feet away thought they were hearing the output of a giant loudspeaker.

If the arc were allowed to continue it moved out toward the end of the antenna, due to the movement of the hot gases, arced across the insulators, cracking them open, and finally the intense heat melted the copper and caused the antenna to drop.

The trouble was solved in two ways. Antenna wire of larger diameter was adopted and a large corona plate or half sphere was placed at each end of the antenna. These measures reduced the voltage gradient at the wire surface due to the increased radius of curvature of conducting surface. It is now possible to get 35 kilowatts of power, modulated 100 per cent in the antenna without wasteful and destructive coronas.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 21

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier offers worth-while dinner music. 6:05.

Symphonic Interlude (CBS—T). 8.

Symphony No. 8 in G Minor, by Bruckner (WOR). Chief feature of New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra Concert. 8:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Including two movements from Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic Symphony." 7:45.

Vocal Ensembles

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" and hymns which focus thought upon the beauties of nature. 7.

Pacific National Singers (NBC—KGO, KFI, KOA). Double mixed quartet. 10.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ). 6:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Romany Patteran (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra in gypsy program. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

RKO Theater of the Air (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain). Ann Toback, crooner; Harry Hines, monologue; orchestra. 5.

Tip Top Club (Ward—CBS). Evan Evans, baritone; Helen Nugent and Irene Beasley, contraltos; quartet; Brad Browne and Al Llewelyn; orchestra. 7:30.

Mardi Gras (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Grenadiers; girls' trio; soloists. 8:45.

Willard Robison's Orchestra; male quartet (General Foods—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Jack Frost's Melody Moments (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Orchestra directed by Eugene Ormandy; Oliver Smith, tenor. 9:30.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden's Orchestra; Wilfred Glenn, bass. (RCA-Victor—WEAF—T). 10.

"The Wizard of the Nile" (WJZ Chain). Another in Victor Herbert Opera series. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Dancing by the Sea (CBS—T). From Atlantic City. 5.

Peter van Steeden's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6.

Harry Tucker's Hotel Barclay Orchestra (CBS—T). 6

Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees (Standard Brands—WEAF—T). 8.

Knox-Dunlap Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 9.

Hotel Paramount Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS—T). 12 midnight.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Toddy Party (WEAF Chain). Stories for small boys and girls. 5:30.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:45.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Niagara-Hudson Program (WEAF Chain). Playlet based on one instance of reconciliation between the Indians and the white settlers of western New York. 7:30.

David Crockett (American Radiator—WEAF—T). Pioneer and frontiersman is guest at "birthday party." 9.

Detective Story Hour (Street and Smith—CBS). 9:30.

Memory Lane (NBC Pacific). The scene is laid in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.

Recitals

"Dandies of Yesterday" (WEAF Chain). Male quartet sings "Under the Bamboo Tree" and other old favorites. 6:30.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" (WJZ Chain). Mixed Sextet; orchestra. 7:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Melody Musketeers (CBS—T). Male trio. 8:15.

Nocturne (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Paintings" (NBC Pacific). Aileen Fealy and Pyllida Ashley begin with Moussorgsky's "Coronation March." 9:30.

Chicago's Diversion of Lake Protested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Gilbert Bettman, state attorney-general, has telegraphed Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, protesting against the War Department entertaining the request of the Governor of Illinois for 10,000 cubic feet a second diversion of water from the Great Lakes at Chicago.

Mr. Bettman took the position that the War Department has no jurisdiction because the Supreme Court by its final order limiting diversion to 6500 cubic feet a second retained jurisdiction of the suit for any modification of the order it might deem at any time necessary.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, approved Aug. 15 an increased diversion of water through the Chicago River from Lake Michigan.

SPANISH TARIFF PROTESTED

BARCELONA (AP)—The Hardware Machinery Men's Association passed a resolution Aug. 15 protesting against new high Spanish tariffs, especially the items which increased duties on machine parts used in manufacturies, of which Barcelona is the center.

I. R. E. Convenes at Toronto

THE communication world is focusing its eyes upon Toronto, where the first International Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers will convene the 18th to the 21st of August inclusive. Dr. Lee de Forest, president of the institute, announces today that the committee handling the arrangements for the convention had completed its work. Many interesting papers will be presented on various phases of this most fascinating art, radio communication, which will cover developments, problems, and some of the solutions reached by radio engineers in various laboratories.

On Monday, I. J. Kaar, General Electric Co., and C. J. Burnside, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. will read a paper on developments in high-power radiocast transmitters. The matter of high power for radiocast stations has been a controversial subject before the commission for some time and it is with interest that the convention will hear this paper. Dr. R. W. Boyle of the National Research Laboratory, Ottawa, Canada, will lecture on "Ultra-Sonics." O. B. Hanson of the National Broadcasting Co. will present a paper of "Design Acoustics of Broadcast Studios." R. W. Armstrong of Westinghouse is scheduled to speak on "Polyphase Rectification Special Connections." Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, vice-president and chief engineer of RCA Photophone will give a paper on "Sound Recording and Reproduction for Sound Motion Pictures." A. Ringel of the same organization will present a paper on "Efficiency of Loud Speakers."

G. W. Kenrick and R. A. de Mars of Tufts College, and G. W. Pickard, Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company will read a paper on their investigations of radio transmission phenomena. Other noteworthy engineers contributing papers are B. deF. Bayly, University of Toronto; Keith Henney, Electronics Magazine; R. M. Page and W. F. Curtis of the Naval Research Laboratory; G. C. Southworth, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; a very interesting paper on aviation communication by J. S. Richardson of the Northern Electric Company; Ross Gunn, Naval Research Laboratory; J. D. Miner, Westinghouse Electric Company, and H. C. Roters and H. L. Paulding, Stevens Institute of Technology.

A very important session of the convention will be a symposium on International Communications by Col. A. G. Lee of the British General Post Office staff who is also vice-president of the institute; Lloyd Espenschied of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and W. Wilson of the Bell Laboratories; A. A. Isbell, R. C. A. Communications; Hobart Mason, Western Union Telegraph Company, and H. H. Buttner of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. This will complete the Tuesday session.

On Wednesday papers will be presented by W. D. Loughlin, Radio Frequency Laboratories; W. A. MacDonald and H. A. Wheeler, Hazeltine Service Corporation, and K. L. Scott, Western Electric Company. The engineering division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association has been invited to participate in the activities of the convention. An exhibition of radio parts used in the manufacture of radio receivers and transmitters will be on display on the mezzanine floor of the King Edward Hotel which is convention headquarters.

Western Lawyers Resent Dry Poll

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Attempts made by a group calling itself "the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc.," to enlist support for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, is resented here by a large group of attorneys. They are likewise unsympathetic with the effort of the executive committee of the American Bar Association to poll its members on the prohibition issue.

J. E. White, an outstanding member of the San Francisco bar and one of the most widely known lawyers in California, replied to the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, advising them that he did not care to become associated with the organization.

Commenting upon the entire prohibition situation from a legal point of view, he said:

"There is apparently a very definite effort under way to muddle the entire issue by constant appeals and polls. Those behind these appeals know that there is no possibility of ever repealing the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

"Hence, they are attempting, by a smoke screen, to confuse the entire matter, so that the law might be nullified by a mere show of persons refusing to obey the statutes. There are 27 states irrevocably in the prohibition column and will remain there.

"Nullification of a law by non-observance is the only possibility that those advocating repeal have and they know it. Carry that step to its logical conclusion and only chaos could result."

Bankruptcy Losses Reach Large Figure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Statistics upon which Department of Justice officials will base their investigation of the administration of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, just made public, show that liabilities involved amounted to nearly $1,000,000 last year.

There were filed during the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1930, 62,845 cases, of which 57,299 were voluntary and 5546 were involuntary. The cases pending at the close of the fiscal year were 61,410, of which 45,163 were voluntary and 16,242 were involuntary.

Liabilities involved in these cases totaled $948,257,731, as compared with $883,605,665 during the preceding fiscal year. The total amount realized from the cases concluded was $118,572,409. The net amount realized, after deducting expenses of conducting the bankruptcy business, was $106,245,487.

ENGINEERS WANTED FOR BOULDER DAM

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fourteen engineers are wanted to work on the $165,000,000 Boulder Canyon dam project by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Civil Service Commission announced Aug. 16 that the salaries ranged from $3800 to $6000 a year for civil, electrical and mechanical engineers.

American and British Programs Compared

American

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1930

8:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille—Popular music.
8:30 Morning Devotions—Religious service with mixed quartet and minister.
8:45 The Melody Parade—Vincent Sorey and his orchestra.
9:00 Something for Everyone—Music, news, humor, poetry, etc., conducted by Ernest Naftzger.
9:30 Morning Moods—Vincent Sorey and his orchestra.
10:00 Ida Bailey Allen — "Sandwich Meals."Radio Home Makers.
10:30 Arrol Program—Mary Hope Norris.
10:45 U. S. Navy Band Concert—Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:00 Walking in Beauty — Ida Bailey Allen. Radio Home Makers.
11:15 R. S. V. P.—"Morning Calls," Janet Lee. Radio Home Makers.
11:30 Ida Bailey Allen's Editorial Page—Radio Home Makers.
11:45 Interior Decorating — "Halls and Staircases," Ida Bailey Allen. Radio Home Makers.
12:00 noon—Columbia Revue—Combined orchestras directed by Emery Deutsch with Harriet Lee, contralto.
12:30 p. m.—Manhattan Towers Orchestra—Dance music.
1:30 Harry Tucker and His Hotel Barclay Orchestra—Concert music.
2:00 Syncopated Silhouettes—Vocal duets by Helen Nugent, contralto, and Ben Alley, tenor.
2:30 Columbia Litttle Symphony and Crane Calder, Baritone.
3:00 Columbia Ensemble — String ensemble with Emery Deutsch conducting classical music.
3:30 Columbia Educational Features — For your information. Today in history; the nature of the social sciences, Gustav Peck; Columbia University home study, John Summerville.
4:00 Musical Album — Columbia Symphony Orchestra with Lillian Bucknam, soprano, and Kenyon Congdon, baritone.
5:00 The Columbia Grenadiers—Popular male quartet.
5:15 Footnotes—Freddie Rich and his orchestra.
5:45 Aunt Zelena—Songs and stories for children by Negro Mammy.
6:00 "Bill Schudt's Going to Press"—Talk by well-known newspaperman.
6:15 Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders — Dance music.
6:45 The Couple Next Door—Script act.
7:00 The Crockett Mountaineers — Hillbilly numbers played and sung by Crockett Family.
7:15 Ann Leaf at the Organ.
7:30 Evangeline Adams, Astrologer.
7:45 The Aztecs—Latin American and Spanish music.
8:00 Manhatatan Moods—Combined orchestras; mixed vocal ensemble.
8:30 Forty Fathom Trawlers — Dramatized tales of the sea; quartet; ship's band.
9:00 Serenade.
9:30 Senator Browne and Major Llewelyn, Songs and Patter.
10:00 The Philco Symphony Concert — Howard Barlow, director.
11:00 New York Herald Tribune Observer—News flashes.
11:00 Dancing by the Sea — Dance orchestra.

American

11:30 California Melodies—Orchestra and movie celebrities.
12:00 mid.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra—Dance music.
12:30 a. m.—Nocturne—Ann Leaf at the organ.
12:30 George Olsen's Orchestra with Celebrity from Movie Colony.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1930

8:00 a. m.—On the 8:15—Landt Trio and White.
8:15 Morning Devotions.
8:30 Cheerio.
9:00 Morning Melodies.
10:00 National Home Hour.
10:30 Betty Crocker — "Hot Weather Menus."
10:45 National Home Hour.
11:00 Blue Streaks—dance orchestra.
11:15 Radio Household Institute.
11:30 Old Company's Program.
11:45 "Sweet and Low Down"—dance orchestra.
12:00 noon—On Wings of Song.
12:45 p. m.—Market and Weather Reports.
1:00 Palais d'Or Orchestra.
2:00 Leiane Rivera, soprano.
2:15 "Sleep and Noise," Dr. Thomas Darlington.
2:30 Melody Three—string trio.
3:15 "How to Know Your Child," Miriam Finn Scott.
3:30 Evening Stars — dramatic sketch. Program dedicated to WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla.
4:00 Moxie Hostess Program—Virginia Taylor; Parnassus String Trio, direction Olga Serlis.
4:15 Memphis Five—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 Sky Sketches.
5:00 The Lady Next Door—children's program, direction Madge Tucker.
5:30 Dance Band.
5:40 Summary of NBC Programs.
5:45 Rex Cole Mountaineers—vocal and instrumental.
6:00 Dance Music from London. NBC Service Short Wave Rebroadcast from BBC, London.
6:30 Caroline Clement, pianist.
6:45 Uncle Abe and David—rural sketch.
7:00 United Press Baseball Scores.
7:05 Whyte's Orchestra—direction Peter Van Steeden.
7:30 Twilight Voices — women's octet; orchestra with string quintet.
7:45 "Back of the News in Washington," William Hard.
8:00 East of Cairo—dramatic sketch; oriental music.
8:30 Mobiloil Concert — Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Frank Lapitino, harpist; orchestra.
9:00 Halsey, Stuart Program—the Old Counselor; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 Palmolive Hour—Olive Palmer, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox; contralto; Paul Oliver, tenor; the Revelers: Lewis James and James Melton, tenors; Elliott Shaw, baritone; Wilfred Glenn, bass; direction Gustave Haenschen.
10:30 Sports interview by Grantland Rice; Chester Gaylord, vocal solos; string orchestra.
11:00 Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra.
11:30 Phil Spitalny's Music.
12:00 Hotel Governor Clinton Orchestra.

British

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

National Program

(1148kc-261.3m) (193kc-1554.4m)

10:15 a. m.—The Daily Service.
10:30 Time Signal, Greenwich; weather forecast.
10:45 Mrs. Oliver Strachey, "A Woman's Commentary."
11:00-11:30 Baird Television.
12:00 Gramophone Records.
1:00 Light Music, Frascati's Orchestra, from Restaurant Frascati.
2:00-2:30 Gramophone Records.
2:45 app. Speeches at the luncheon following the launching of the S. S. Empress of Britain; introductory remarks by Lord Aberconway; the toast of the "C. P. R." proposed by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, K. G., K. T.; reply by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
4:00 Jack Payne and his B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
4:45 Reginald New at the organ of the Beaufort Cinema, relayed from Birmingham.
5:15 The Children's Hour.
6:00 Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin.
6:15 "The First News": weather forecast, first general news bulletin.
6:40 "The Foundations of Music": Mozart's Pianoforte Duets played by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson.
7:00-7:20 Talk arranged under the auspices of the Overseas Settlement Department.
7:25 "Digging Up the Past, No. 1," Mr. Leonard Woolley.
7:45 Vaudeville: Irene Russell, Desiree Ellinger, Leslie Henson; Jack Payne and his B. B. C. Dance Orchestra; "Zara," a Viennese operetta.
9:00 "The Second News": weather forecast, second general news bulletin; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices.
9:25 Talk.
9:40 Symphony Concert: The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, directed by Eugene Goossens.
11:00 Dance Music: Hal Kemp and his Carolina Orchestra.
11:15-12:00 The Splendide Dance Band.

British

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

Midland Regional (626kc-479.2m)

12:00 London regional program.
1:30-3 A light orchestral program, the Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mary Ogden, contralto; Winifred Flavell, violin.
5:15 The Children's Hour; "Fairy Gold," a nature story; Clef Trio; Harold Casey, baritone; "The Week's Sport."
6:00 London regional program.
6:15 "The First News"; weather forecast; first general news bulletin.
6:40 Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Lewis Knight, bass.
8:00 London regional program.
8:30 Midland news.
8:35 A light orchestral program, the Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Sidonie Wasserman, pianiforte.
9:45 "Fireside Songs," the Midland Wireless Chorus.
10:15 "The Second News" Weather forecast; second general news bulletin.
10:30 Experimental transmission for the Radio Research Board by the Fultograph process.
10:35-11—London regional program.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

London Regional (842kc-356.3m)

12:00 Organ recital by Walter Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret Street; Phyllis Carey Foster, soprano.
1:00 Gramophone records.
1.30 A light orchestral program (from Midland Regional).
5:15 Jack Payne and his B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
6:15 "The First News" Weather forecast; first general news bulletin.
6:40 Military band program (from Midland Regional).
8:00 Mr. Otto Siepmann: German language talk.
8:30 Regional news.
8:35 A pianoforte recital, Vitya Vronsky.
9.00 The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Eveline Stevenson, soprano.
10:15 "The Second News" Weather forecast. Second General News Bulletin.
10:30 Dance music: Hal Kemp and his Carolina Orchestra.
11:15 The Splendide Dance Band.

Political Radio Complications

Heywood Broun, one of Columbia's leading drawing cards for fan mail, runs into complications in his career as a "radio columnist" as a result of his candidacy for Congress from his New York district.

His nightly talks over the Columbia system may be construed by his political opponents as being in behalf of his candidacy, especially since a leading New York station is one of his outlets. If it is so construed, his opponents are in a position to demand that they be accorded an equal opportunity to speak as often over the same number of stations and under the same conditions.

Such is their right under the "equal opportunity" clause of the Radio Act of 1927. As a matter of fact, the radio law applies directly to candidates and makes no mention of what they say. It reads: "If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station."

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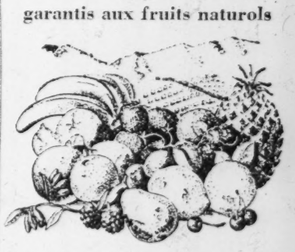
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MINNESOTA DRY IN SENATE RACE AS INDEPENDENT

Lund to Oppose Schall and Hoidale—To Get Much G. O. P. Support

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An independent dry candidate entered the United States senatorial race in Minnesota when Charles A. Lund, runner-up to the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, definitely announced his intention to seek the post now held by Thomas D. Schall (R.).

Dry leaders do not feel that they can support either Mr. Schall, who is a candidate for reëlection, or Einar Hoidale, Minneapolis attorney, who is running on the Democratic ticket. Although Mr. Schall has been a consistent dry as far as his congressional votes are concerned, he does not enjoy the confidence of the local dry organizations, and Mr. Hoidale, as the Democratic candidate, is pledged to a prohibition referendum and modification.

Backers of the projected Lund candidacy feel that he will draw heavy support from drys of all parties as well as from many Republicans who were alienated by Mr. Schall's primary campaign. Mr. Schall scored a sensational victory in the Republican primaries over Theodore Christianson, three times Governor of the State, but his attacks on the executive are believed by many to have lost him the support of thousands of regular Republican voters. It is on this rift in the Republican ranks, as well as the prohibition issue, that the Lund supporters base their hope of success.

A fourth candidate in the Minnesota senatorial contest is Ernest Lundeen, a Minneapolis attorney, who captured the Farmer-Labor nomination. An official fusion between the Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties has been prevented by the refusal of Mr. Lundeen to withdraw, but it is generally understood that Mr. Hoidale will have the backing of the Farmer-Labor leaders in the State. Mr. Lundeen's candidacy is not considered likely to have any bearing on the final outcome.

Mr. Schall's majority of approximately 100,000 in the primary proved that he had a stronger following throughout the State than was estimated by many of his own supporters. In fact, some observers have gone so far as to concede a Schall victory in the fall on the basis of his unexpected show in the primary. The Democrats feel that they have their best opportunity to elect a United States Senator from Minnesota since 1900 when they last captured this post. Mr. Hoidale's backers hope to outstrip Mr. Lund in the race for Republican votes that Mr. Schall has lost.

Mr. Lund's candidacy will not receive any support from the regular Republican organization in the State. Mr. Schall has made his peace with the party leaders and will enjoy the full benefits of the work of the state central committee of his party.

This action by the state central committee undoubtedly will do much to prevent any real split in the Republican ranks.

The tariff, farm relief, and the nine-foot Mississippi River channel development are expected to stand out as important issues in the forthcoming campaign. As one who voted for the tariff bill, Mr. Schall will have to bear the brunt of the Democratic attack on that measure. The Republicans of the Nye committee have figured only slightly here. Expenditures of vast sums of money did not materialize in the primaries and are not likely to in the November election. The charge made before the Nye committee that an attempt had been made to bribe Mr. Schall by the Grundy interests, failed to arouse any particular interest when Mr. Schall promptly denied all knowledge of the matter.

One factor which failed to make itself felt in the primary election here but may develop before fall, is the opposition of the normally Republican press of the State to Mr. Schall. He sacrificed the support of the state press by his blanket charge that it was subsidized by eastern interests opposed to his reëlection. He has been in Congress since 1914, having served in the House of Representatives for ten years and in the Senate for six.

Detroit Begins Work on Stock Exchange

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The corner stone of Detroit Stock Exchange's new $600,000 home was laid on Aug. 14 with ceremonies that marked the beginning of the institution's twenty-fourth year. A brief address touching upon the policy and growth of the exchange was made by William C. Roney, treasurer, in the absence of Max J. Stringer, president.

While Detroit occupies a prominent place in the world of finance by reason of its automotive and aircraft industries, a goodly portion of the activity reflected on this exchange is in securities of corporation situated in Michigan and adjacent states. Not the least of the listings are of industries allied with and kindred to the automobile, these forming a substantial warp and woof of Detroit's financial fabric.

From a modest beginning in July, 1907, the exchange has grown to an important position as a factor in the financial life of the city. When the dividend memberships declared in 1929 are offered to individuals, the total membership will be 90. There are now 128 stocks listed. In 1929 all records were broken when 11,987,807 shares with a value of $754,542,598 were traded.

The building is expected to be ready for occupancy late in November.

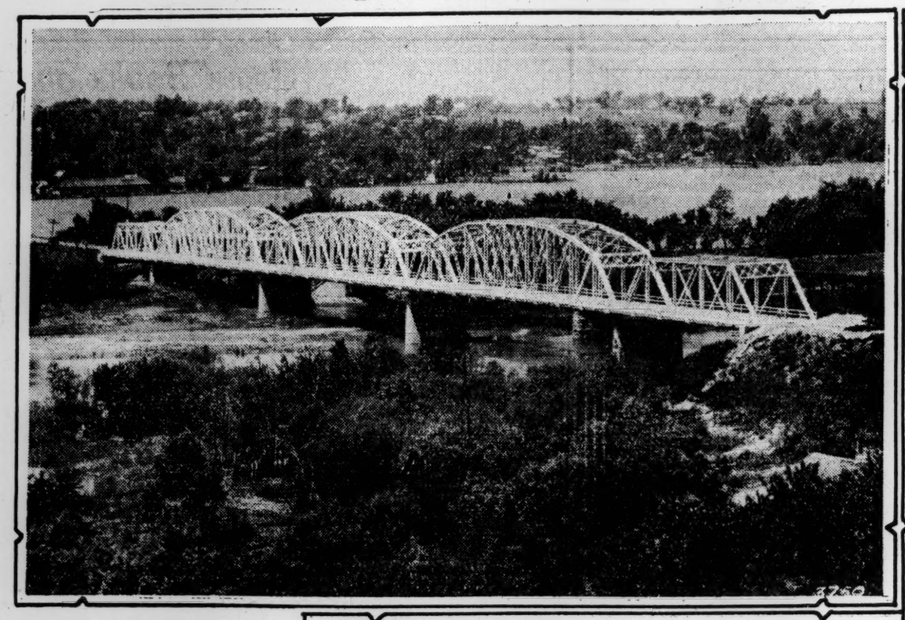
READY FOR ECLIPSE

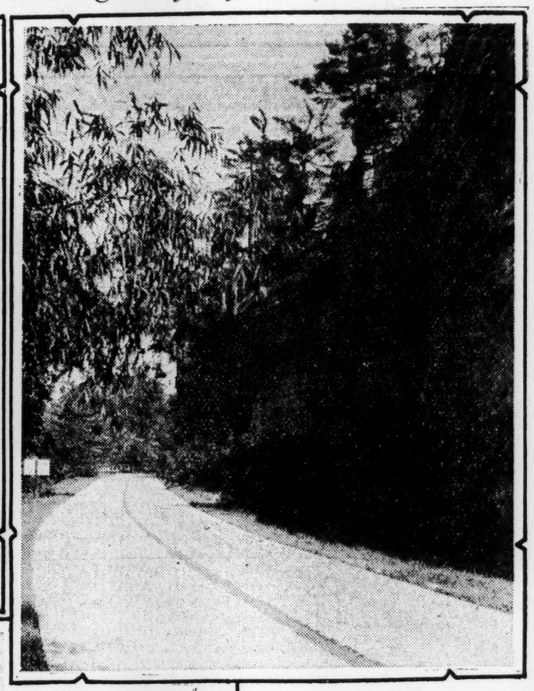
PAGOPAGO, Samoa (AP) — Commander C. H. J. Keppler and his naval observatory eclipse expedition arrived at Pagopago Aug. 14 enroute to Miuafmu Island, where a total eclipse of the sun will be observed Oct. 21.

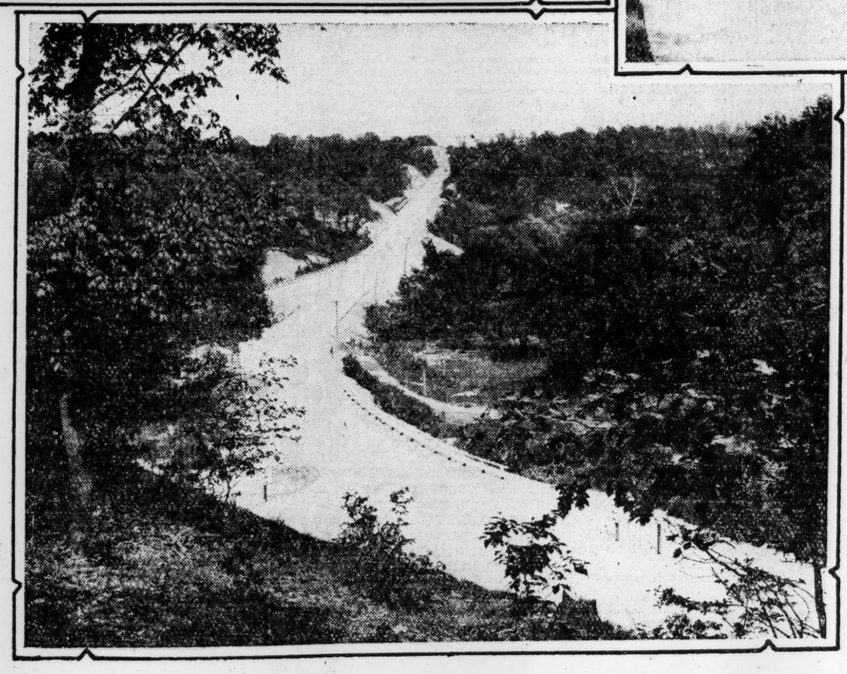
YALE DEBATERS ON WAY HOME

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Yale University debating squad, which has been here for a week, started for home Aug. 15 on the liner Southern Cross.

Picturesque Sections of Illinois Linked by State Highway System







Upper (Left to Right)—Bridge Across Sangamon River at Petersburg, About Three Miles North of Old Salem Park. Entrance to Starved Rock State Park, Reached by Hard-Surfaced Road.

Lower—Intersection of State Bond Issue Routes Seven and Nine, One Mile South of De Pue in Northern Illinois.

ILLINOIS ROADS BUILT TO GATES OF STATE PARKS

Great Network of Highways to Cover 9800 Miles—Millions Expended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—From Chicago southward through the corn belt to Cairo at the tip of the State, and from the Mississippi eastward to the Indiana border, there stretches a great network of state highways developed during the last decade.

Of the 9800 miles of hard-surfaced roads which will complete the so-called "state bond-issue system," 6800 miles are already finished, and plans are under way here for completion of the remaining 3000 miles within the next three years.

Built with a view to scenic value as well as utility, many of these roads pass through the most picturesque parts of the State. In fact, the hard roads system today connects all but two of the state parks and memorials, although as far as possible hard-surfaced roads have been kept from within the confines of the parks themserves in order to preserve their natural beauty.

In view of the fact that the State Highway Department only dates back to the enactment of the State Aid Law in 1913, development of the Illinois road system has progressed at a record rate. The first bond issue of $60,000,000 in 1917 provided for 4800 miles of highways, and the first large scale construction began in 1917.

Following a setback caused by post-war conditions, construction was resumed at such a rapid rate that in 1922 the State of Illinois, with the completion of 741 miles of road, set a world's record for the amount of hard-surfaced pavement laid by any governmental agency in any one year.

By the end of 1923, 1085 more miles had been completed, establishing another record, and in the following year two records were made, the completion of 1230 miles of pavement during the season, and the completion of 2669 feet of 18-foot concrete pavement in one day with one paving mixer. Construction work by this time had attained a rate of 63 miles a week, or approximately one mile per working hour.

A second bond issue in 1923, this time of $100,000,000, gave new impetus to the work, providing for 5000 more miles of roads, but a record was not made until 1928, when 1305 miles of pavement was completed.

On Jan. 1, 1930, there had been completed of the state bond issue system a total of 6876 miles of roads, so that there remained about 3000 miles yet to be laid. The 1930 program, it is said, entails the expenditure of $?0,000,000. This sum, however, is for construction alone, as the State will spend during the year, for bond retirements, interest, maintenance, policing, and construction, a total of approximately $50,000,000.

In 1929 the General Assembly provided for additional funds for road building and maintenance by the passage of a motor fuel tax law, placing a tax of 3 cents a gallon on motor fuel. Legal attacks on the tax have all failed, so that more money will not only be available for the primary roads, but also for allottment to the counties for development of the main county highways.

In addition to the primary roads, the state administration is also anxious to develop a comprehensive system of secondary, or "farm to market" roads, and officials plan to get this work under way even before the state bond-issue system is completed.

An important accomplishment of the last decade, and one which has not only influenced road-building practice in Illinois, but elsewhere as well, was the completion of the Bates experimental road in 1922, characterized by Frank T. Sheets, chief highway engineer, as "an epochal event in highway research work."

"This comprehensive investigation," Mr. Sheets said, "resulted in a new design for concrete pavements which not only increased the load-carrying capacity but reduced the cost considerably. Every state in the Union engaged in constructing this type of road, as well as many foreign countries, has benefited directly or indirectly from the results of this test road. At the present time, nearly all of the states have modified their design practice to accord with the principles developed from the Bates test road."

As a result of the concentrated effort on its road system during the last decade, Mr. Sheets said, "Illinois enjoys today one of the most comprehensive systems of hard-surfaced roads in the United States, and with the ever-increasing motor vehicle registration, it has never been necessary to levy a direct tax on property to pay for the roads, and the possibilities of having to do so seem very remote."

MINISTER SHOWS HOW ECUADOR IS MAKING HISTORY

Dr. Viteri on His Country's Centennial of Independence Outlines Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Financial stability, advanced social legislation, and an educational system that has rapidly expanded during the past 30 years, are given by Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Minister of Ecuador in the United States, as outstanding achievements of the Republic during a century of independent government, celebrated Aug. 14.

Just 100 years ago the first Congress of Ecuador as a national entity following its separation from "La Gran Colombia" met in Quito. This event, according to Dr. Viteri, has been taken as the beginning of the present Republic of Ecuador, and he has invited guests to a reception at the Legation in honor of the occasion. The Pan-American Union has dedicated its August bulletin to Ecuador, with a leading article by Dr. Viteri.

"Social legislation in Ecuador is extremely advanced," Dr. Viteri declares. "Protection of women and children is carried out thoroughly. Labor is provided with the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation acts and other advanced legislation. This movement has accelerated rapidly since 1912. Women and children are defended against employment on certain arduous jobs by law.

"The political position of women is especially notable, being entirely equal with that of men. In addition to having the vote, the women of Ecuador may be elected to any office, including that of President of the Republic.

"In education, Ecuador has made substantial advance since independent government was set up. Some new universities have been founded, and we have 15 colleges, 1900 primary schools, 2600 teachers and 150,000 pupils.

"Following the commission of Edwin W. Kemmer to stabilize the finances of Ecuador in 1926-27, the actual financial situation has measurably improved. Public works are being carried out and the foreign debt reduced.

"Both in finance and education, we are indebted to the United States for valuable assistance, since commissions of teachers were sent to us to found normal schools. All of these advances indicate a growing stability, that is more and more in evidence throughout Latin America."

SOUTHERN MILLS KEEP SUPPLIES LOW

GREENVILLE, S. C. (AP)—Members of the Cotton Textile Institute, in session here Aug. 15, were told by their president, George A. Sloan of New York, that in spite of the slackening of demand for cotton goods during the spring and summer, mills have consistently avoided overproduction.

The stock of print cloth on hand was at no time this year so great as at the close of 192?, Mr. Sloan said. He declared that mill inventories have maintained a steady downward trend and at the present time are at the lowest figure this year.

Dry Agents 'Fixed,' Lyle Witness Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The trial of Roy C. Lyle and William Whitney, accused dry leaders, in the Federal Court proceeded Aug. 15 with Albert Hubbard, erstwhile rumrunner and dry agent, in the witness chair, developing a story which, if true, is an amazing account of the duplicity of trusted dry agents.

According to testimony which Hubbard gave three years ago in the trial that resulted in prison sentences for members of the Olmstead liquor ring, he was a dry agent, posing as a bootlegger to get evidence. Now he testifies on oath that he was actually in with Olmstead, but posing as a dry agent. He now confesses that he acted as a fixer and delivered bribe money from Olmstead to the Lyle-Whitney dry unit for the protection of rumrunning activities.

In Hubbard's testimony, Thomas Bevelle, former United States Attorney, who prosecuted the Olmstead conspirators, is implicated as being a party to the exchanging of bribes. C. T. McKinney, who as assistant United States Attorney helped in the prosecution of Olmstead, is included in the indictmnet with the dry enforcement officers.

Mr. Bevelle will be the key witness in the Lyle defense. Every instance of alleged protection, Charles Moriarty, who with A. R. Hilen is defense attorney, said in his opening statement to the jury, can and will be met with details of nine years of honest and conscientious dry enforcement.

Mr. Moriarty said, "The Lyle dry unit convicted 80 per cent of the 20,000 men it has made cases against. The present conspiracy trial was hatched by some of the more than 100 liquor ring leaders sent to prison by the Lyle organization."

Brazilians Progress in Talkie Industry

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Brazilian moving picture industry is rapidly forging ahead under the added stimulus of the influx of foreign-manufactured English talkies. Producing studios have already been established in Rio de Janeiro, Cataguazes (Minas), Sao Paulo and Recife (Pernambuco).

Overcoming the obstacles presented by the popularity of American and European films, the Brazilian companies have succeeded in placing the names of their actors and actresses in electric lights on the principal avenidas of this city.

In the capital city itself an incipient Hollywood is springing up in the old-fashioned quarter of Sao Christovam, one time aristocratic residential section and home of the old emperor. There the "Cinedia" company has constructed a studio and is completing its first picture on a plant of its own equipped with all the appurtenances of the modern talkie industry.

EAGLES PLEDGE AID TO HOOVER

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Resolutions pledging the man-power and financial reserve of the Fraternal Order of Eagles to find a solution for unemployment, and calling upon President Hoover to appoint a commission to study the situation, were passed at the international convention of the lodge here, Aug. 13.

FIREARMS SALE PUT AT MINIMUM IN UNIFORM ACT

Conference Adopts Drastic Provisions Drafted by Criminal Experts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A uniform firearms act, which would add to the usual form of regulation provisions recommended by criminal experts and designed to prevent persons likely of committing crime from owning or carrying a pistol, has been drawn up by the National Conference of Commissioners on State Laws, and was approved by that body, meeting here Aug. 15. The act, with others prepared by the body, will be recommended for approval by the American Bar Association at its meeting here next week, and for adoption by the various states.

The conference, sitting as a committee of the whole, also approved a uniform state air licensing act, which would make the federal regulations now in force for interstate flying applicable for intrastate flying. Its formal adoption was expected before the close of the conference.

The salient features of the firearms act are that provisions have been made to prevent any person known to be a criminal, a narcotic addict, an habitual drunkard or a mental defective from possessing a pistol; to prevent anyone from carrying a pistol concealed without being duly licensed; to prevent the sale of a pistol by anyone not duly licensed, while persons so licensed are in turn forbidden to sell to those known to be of the criminal class, narcotic addicts, habitual drunkards, or mental defectives, and also are required to know the identity of the person to whom the sale is made.

The act furthermore provides that "the possession of a pistol by a person not being duly authorized to carry it, at the time of the commission of a crime of violence is prima facie evidence of his intention to commit the crime."

It was the belief of the committee that the act comes as near as possible to "meeting the two divergent views of a too drastic regulation on the one hand and a too liberal lack of regulation on the other."

Balchen's Polar Trip Delays Citizenship

WASHINGTON (AP)—A law passed by Congress while Bernt Balchen, pilot for the Byrd expedition, was in the antarctic has postponed the date when the celebrated aviator can become an American citizen.

Balchen thought he could become an American citizen when he returned from the antarctic, since he would have fulfilled the five-year residence requirement. But while he was gone the law was changed to provide that a year's absence would compel an applicant for citizenship to start all over again on his return.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, however, to exempt from this provision the members of any natural scientific expedition. Action is expected early in the December session and, if the bill is passed, Balchen then would be eligible for citizenship.

FINANCE RECORD OF CHICAGO GANG COMES TO LIGHT

Balance Sheet of Moran 'Mob' Shows Receipts of $429,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Discovery of the balance sheet of one of Chicago's criminal gangs showing receipts of $429,000 was announced Aug. 15 by Judge John G. Swanson, state's attorney. Other papers found at the same time apparently involve several politicians, including a judge on the municipal bench.

Whether the profit and loss showing covered a week or a month is not apparent. Disbursements were recorded at $400,000. Profit was itemized at $202,000 and loss at $127,000.

Gambling, race track and other enterprises of the gang are listed. Twenty-nine entries of receipts are given. Some of these are believed to be reports of collectors for the "syndicate" and several appear to be personal items of gang members.

Bookkeeping of the gangs has long been sought by officials, but this is the first to come to light. It concerns the North Side "syndicate" titularly headed by George "Bugs" Moran. Through decimation in the gang war it has become the lesser of the big "mobs," now being overshadowed by the dominant Capone gang of the South Side.

This statement of receipts and expenditures was found with other effects of Jack Zuta, who was hunted down and shot by gangsters in Wisconsin recently. Zuta has long been a figure in the underworld here. He was in charge of the vice operations of the Moran gang.

Zuta's papers reveal him on terms of intimacy with various political powers, a recipient of favors which he evidently relished, and a contributor to local Republican campaign funds.

Checks and notes attributed to a local judge aggregating $5500 were found in Zuta's safety deposit boxes. An unpaid note of $600 is credited to a Chicago policeman. A check for $250 made out to a former judge, who is a Republican leader in perhaps the most troubled and fraud-ridden ward in Chicago, was also found.

Checks given to others of prominence were included in the gangster's relics. Only a partial disclosure of the papers was made by Charles F. Rathbun, assistant state's attorney, and Pat Roche, chief investigator for the state's attorney. Officials regarded the manner in which Zuta treasured certain of his papers, a number of years old, as evidence that he kept them to use as weapons should need arise.

Roche is quoted as interpreting one item of $3500 on the gang balance sheet as graft payments made to a police station.

Santiago-Havana Air Line Operating

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba's first intra-island air passenger service is now operating on regular schedule between Havana and the Republic's second largest city, Santiago de Cuba, some 700 miles distant. By cutting the traveling time to less than a day, this new service joins the two extremes of the island in a closer relationship than has been possible heretofore.

Cuba now has more than 30 landing fields, and is the integral link in the Pan-American and N. Y. R. B. A. Air Lines Systems between the United States, Central and South America. Planes of these lines make daily trips north and south from Havana.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Benefit in Futures Trading Described by One Who Knows

Professor Carter of Dartmouth Says It Is Particularly Valuable in Enabling Dealers to Protect Themselves Against Losses

Violent fluctuations in grain market prices which have accompanied reports of crop reductions due to drought, have raised anew the question of the value and ethics of futures trading. To the layman this kind of business bears the appearance of gambling in the fruits of the farmers' labors.

The economist, however, after dispassionate consideration of the evidence, finds advantage in the practice. While certain abuses are admitted, it is found that elimination of futures trading would deprive dealers in cash commodities of legitimate protection.

In this connection, Prof. William A. Carter, of the economics department of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, has prepared the following article especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

"Abolition of trading in 'futures' on the commodity exchanges is an issue that confronts our federal lawmakers almost as frequently as does the moot question of farm relief. This is a natural consequence, however, since both issues are definitely related to the welfare of the farmer. The similarity goes even further in that in both cases some of our legislators exhibit the same propensities for unsound economic reasoning in solving the difficulties arising out of either case.

"But what is futures trading? This can be explained best by tracing briefly its history, confining our approach to the grain market for purposes of simplification.

"Originally in our grain markets, when the country was yet undeveloped and markets were mostly local, all transactions in wheat were 'spot' or cash transactions. A purchase of wheat meant the actual delivery by the seller to the buyer of the actual wheat purchased. However, with the enlargement of the market and the development of grading of grain, inspection service, and the issuance of warehouse receipts, the practice of trading in futures contracts made its appearance. The Chicago Board of Trade organized its first rules for futures trading in 1865, seven years after its incorporation as a trading mart.

"Futures transactions involve the buying and the selling of contracts for delivery, at some specified future time, of commodities held in storage. These stored commodities are represented by warehouse receipts. If the buyer so demands, delivery of actual wheat must be made on a futures contract since the contract is enforceable at law.

"In practice, however, in comparison with the total volume of wheat traded on the futures market, the total amount of actual deliveries is small. Hence the total volume of wheat traded on the futures market exceeds by many times the total crop of wheat in any given year. Thus A may sell to B for future delivery wheat of a certain contract grade. In the meantime B may sell the same futures contract to C and C to D and so on. When actual delivery is made to E the volume of trading is several times larger than the actual amount of wheat delivered.

Advantages of Hedging

"The question arises as to the value of such an arrangement. Opponents of futures trading would answer that question by vigorously pointing out that its only value is to those interested in making speculative gains, and that such gains are made ultimately at the expense of either the producer or the consumer or both by clever price manipulation on the commodity exchanges.

"Admitting that price manipulation occurs all too frequently and should be eliminated by some means, nevertheless, to abolish futures trading entirely as has been advocated by some savors too strongly of scuttling the ship to drown the rats. Futures trading possesses too many elements of merit to be disposed of so summarily.

"In the first place trading in futures is of particular service to dealers in cash commodities who wish to hedge. Hedging is the method employed by such dealers to protect themselves against losses which might result from fluctuations in prices of cash commodities. It is effected by making with cash purchases and sales practically simultaneous futures transactions on the opposite side of the market—a futures purchase offsetting a cash sale or a futures sale offsetting a cash purchase.

"This theoretically perfect insurance against price fluctuations, however, does not work out smoothly in practice since the spread between cash and futures prices does not always remain the same. One reason for this is that the futures market is broader and is more sensitive and responds more readily to world market news items than does the cash market. However, the hedging service does eliminate a large part of the risk. For this reason, since the futures markets are available within which hedging transactions can be speedily and easily effected, the dealer, processor, etc., can concentrate their energy on their particular technological or commercial task presumably with better results.

Effects of Abolishing Practice

"To eliminate futures trading would deprive this group of a valuable insurance service and would leave all of these enterprisers confronted with a risk certainly far-less calculable than it was before. It seems logical that such uncertainty would tend to be reflected in prices.

"Under the present system of hedging in the futures markets it is generally conceded that bankers will lend greater loans (i. e. loans with smaller margins) than they would otherwise if the commodity dealt in could not be quickly and easily hedged. In most instances banks require commodities such as wheat and cotton to be hedged.

"To abolish futures trading, or even to limit it drastically, would mean that bankers could no longer extend loans as generously as they do now, and the usual margin of 15 per cent of the existing value of the commodity borrowed against must necessarily be increased because of the greater risk.

Converters and processors of our staple crops such as wheat and cotton would be obliged to furnish more of their own capital or curtail their operations. Many small enterprisers would have no other alternative than to retrench since they could not acquire sufficient loanable funds from banks with which to carry on their regular scale of operations.

This would have a narrowing effect on the market because of either or both of two possible results. In the first place, it might eliminate many desirable merchants; and, in the second place, by reducing purchasing power of the merchandising group it might adversely affect competition by dulling it.

The results of obliteration of our futures markets, and consequently futures trading and hedging operations, would fall heavily on either the producer or the consumer or both. With protection against price fluctuations no longer easily available, those engaged in the marketing processes would be forced to protect themselves by operating on wider margins, paying less to the producer or charging more to the consumer or doing both, whichever course appeared to be the more expedient under the prevailing conditions.

Thus the producer or the consumer would either each pay the entire toll or tend to share it between them by lowered prices to the former and higher prices to the latter. In so far as the farmer receives lower prices for his product than he otherwise would he cannot be said to be benefited greatly by the abolition of futures trading. By the same token the consumer derives no benefit when he is forced to pay higher prices.

Its Economic Functions

"Organized speculation through futures trading has two outstanding, closely related, economic functions. First, it reduces risk by making it more calculable through specialization in the assumption of risk bearing. Usually professional speculators are better equipped to predict changes in commodity prices than are those whose primary functions are in the field of production, storage, or processing. Second, through the organized exchanges better adjustment is made between production and consumption. Abruptness of price change is reduced. The gap between the present market and the future market is narrowed by blending the present supply with the future supply and present demand with future demand, at the same time uniting the markets of different localities at a given time.

"Unification of local markets through futures trading holds the movement of commodities in their natural marketing channels by eliminating price discrepancies between markets. Maintenance of crop movement along natural marketing lines is highly desirable.

"Because prohibitory legislation would destroy these valuable economic functions, and because it has proved itself undesirable in the past, it seems that the proper procedure for the elimination of present abuses in our speculative commodity exchanges should be of a regulatory nature. This should be accomplished preferably by the exchanges themselves. They have already taken steps in that direction by attempting to control the amount of trading any one individual or interest can do on the market in one day.

"Should the exchanges find the task of eliminating price manipulation beyond their ability; or should they seem unusually dilatory in taking any further action to rid themselves of these abuses, then regulatory government legislation appears to be the next logical step."

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Will Ashton on Australian Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WILL ASHTON has come up through the ranks to eminence as one of the finest painters in Australia. By his success at home and abroad, he is entitled to speak authoritatively, and good judges, who know him and his work, are impressed by what he says. Then, his radiant outlook on life and art is a real inspiration. He has a personality full of Australian sunshine and color—just like his pictures.

Will Ashton exhibited first at the London Royal Academy. He is a Yorkshireman, but has been so long in this sunny land that Australia has claimed him as one of her famous sons. There are five pictures by Ashton in the national art galleries of Melbourne, Adelaide has three, Sydney six, and Perth, West Australia and Castlemaine, Victoria, one each. The Peebles gallery in Scotland also has one, and the picture hung at the Royal Academy this year has gone to Auckland, New Zealand. The Royal Institute of Oil Painters, London and Paris salons, Goupit gallery, International Society of Painters, Engravers and Sculptors, and the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, U. S. A., are familiar with specimens of Ashton's skill. The Carnegie Institute authorities in 1914 awarded him an honorary mention, but six years previously he had secured the big Wynne prize in Sydney.

Government Commission

Right from his early twenties Will Ashton painted his way into international notice. The Australian Government commissioned him to paint a landscape at La Perouse, New South Wales, in 1919, and this was presented later to the French Government. The picture now hangs in the official residence of the French President. Among many honors enjoyed by this young artist is that of being one of the three members of the Art Advisory Board to the Commonwealth of Australia. Will Ashton is a fine draughtsman, a melodic and vigorous colorist and a master of Australian atmosphere.

Will Ashton sees a great future of Australian art. For a young country, he told me, remarkable progress has been made during the last 20 years. Will Ashton has always been a keen traveler. He considers it to be an artistic duty to keep in periodical personal touch with the galleries of the world, with countries that seem to him worth painting, and to meet the men who have the leadership with the brush. I know it has not always been financially convenient for him to make these trips, but the sacrifice has been worth while.

A Broadening Influence

It has been these fresh draughts of inspiration from the old world that have broadened Mr. Ashton's individuality and style. He was one of the first of the younger artists to realize the importance of getting away from the cramping environment, and uninspiring familiarity of home. So, when he talks of the rapid strides of the Australian school of painters within the last 20 years he must be credited with having exerted a refining and enterprising influence.

"It has been a great advantage," says Will Ashton, "that so many of our artists have traveled more in recent years than ever before. They have been able to study the wonderful works in England and in European centers. The more youthful communities have been compelled to look to the European mother nations for tuition. It was not so long ago that our artists found it difficult to sell their work in Australia but, happily, those days have gone.

"Connoisseurs and private collectors realize that the best Australians compare very favorably with others throughout the world and consequently their pictures have now a ready sale at good prices. Although there are several good art schools in Australia one finds that all the leading men and women have completed their training abroad."

Landscape Painters

For a country with a small population, Mr. Ashton regards the people as being artistic. He laments that he has seen some appalling work in homes of wealthy patrons. "But," he adds, in a consoling note, "I have seen even worse in some of the homes of well-to-do merchants in other countries. I have found the average Australian imbued by a great desire to educate himself in matters concerning art, and a love to possess good pictures. As time goes on, and these admirable tendencies strengthen, the race will be stimulated to a very high appreciation of things of beauty.

"Then, too, this developing understanding of art is having a marked influence upon those who are painting the pictures. During my trips abroad I have noticed the work of Australian artists in exhibitions as being quite conspicuous, being bold in technique, good in color and having a fine sense of tonal values. As a whole, we are a people fond of outdoor life, and, therefore, we ought to produce excellent landscape painters. These artists, without exception, strive for light, and a landscape without light is a dull thing. There are many who will not agree with me when I say that this spacious Australia has a subtle grayness running through everything. I remember a distinguished Royal Academecian once saying to me, 'Your country must be a gray country because all you Australians paint such beautiful grays.'"

Resemblance of Spain

Will Ashton thinks the excellence of the Australian landscape painter is partly due to this elusive gray quality that permeates his pictures and gives them a color note quite different from similar canvases elsewhere. Spain, perhaps, is an exception, for Will Ashton has seen pictures painted in Spain that might have been done in Australia, so similar is the atmosphere. Although in the last few years some modern work has found its way to Australia, "the worst of it," says Will Ashton, "has, fortunately, not been seen here. It is gratifying to know that the best Australian painters have been strong enough not to be influenced by the so-called modern outlook. They have taken what they can from the best of the movement and still been able to retain their individuality.

"I much prefer a good modern picture with a definite pattern to the fuzzy landscape one sometimes sees in exhibitions abroad. One cannot admire a thing that is done badly and work that is faulty in drawing and shows no knowledge of craftsmanship, even if it have other inspiration, is by no means attractive.

A Country of Sunshine

"We live in a country that is full of sunshine, light and color. We have in Australia a landscape that is different in character from the rest of the world, and if our artists remain here and paint their own land, there must in time develop a national art. It is a great satisfaction to find people purchasing works by Australian men and women, and confident that they are doing the right thing. It is good to see Australian painters remaining at home. Their influence has done much to stimulate the younger men.

"The thanks of our artists are due to those patriotic Australians who have left bequests to benefit art, and to the trustees of the national galleries for the splendid support given to painters. Australian art, too, has been much stimulated by the various art institutions which have awarded scholarships to brilliant students, thus enabling them to travel and see the masterpieces of the world."

Tribute to Lambert

Will Ashton finished on a note of lamentation at the passing on of George W. Lambert. "His work," he said, "will ever be a monument to his skill. Lambert's influence has been enormous in the Commonwealth. He was one of the world's greatest draughtsmen and was a craftsman whose consummate authoritative skill was an example to those who may be led into unprofitable bypaths. Lambert has left some magnificent portraits and a collection of excellent drawings, still life and flower paintings that any country in the world would be proud to possess."

E. W. P.

"Washerwomen," by C. Patkó

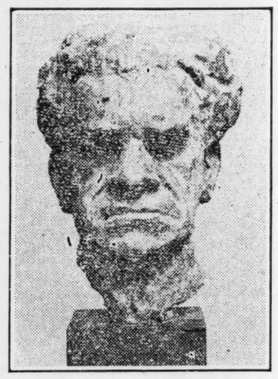
Russia and Hungary at Venice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Venice

THE Russian Pavilion, at the Venice Biennial Art Exhibition, was built in 1914, under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, and with the help of a generous amateur of art, B. Khanenko. It was inaugurated with great ceremony in the presence of the Russian Ambassador, the Archimandrite of the Russian church in Rome, the Grand Duchess herself and representatives of the Italian Government and the town of Venice.

In 1920 the Russian Pavilion was re-



"Portrait of a Man," by Boris Korolev

organized by P. Besrodny, and great interest was taken in the 87 works—sculpture, painting and drawing—by Archipenko. In 1924, one of the great attractions of the biennial was the Russian Pavilion, for the first time under the official patronage of the Soviet Government. Prof. P. Kogan, president of the Academy of the Science of Art, was responsible for its organization.

This year the U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries is responsible for the pavilion, but Professor Kogan, who has made the choice of the works sent, was kept in Russia by important duties, and the arrangement of the pavilion was left to the direction of the exhibition. Owing to difficulties of transport the works of art arrived a month after the opening of the rest of the exhibition, and foreign critics who attended in May were unable to wait to see the arrival of the Russian pictures.

There is, on the whole, nothing very new and nothing very startling. There are a few of the usual revolutionary subjects, notably Koslov's "Revolution," showing a desperate man surrounded by ferocious comrades, in the act of throwing his last bomb. The Ukrainian artist Petrizki shows "Red Cavalry Bathing," and Pokarjevsky, "The Alarm." Deineka is again seen as a strong and original artist, and his "The Race" confirms the admirable qualities shown in his picture of "The Defense of Petrograd" of the exhibition of 1928.

Sculpture is represented by Boris Korolev, Maria Chadenko, Tchaikov, Sandomiskaya and Isidor Trinkh-Har.

There are many interesting works in the Hungarian Pavilion. Among the most vital are those in the rooms devoted to the young artists of the new Hungarian Academy, in Rome. This academy, founded in 1928 by Count Cuno Kiebelsberg, Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction, is housed in the palace Falconieri Borromini. These young men seem to have something in common with the Italian primitives, in that they try once more to see life with the clear eyes of the early painters. They have also much that belongs to their race—their love of violent color, and the expressive movement of their lines.

The pictures of Aba Novak, full of color though low in tone, have a charm difficult to resist, and even those who recoil from a modern treatment of landscape are delighted with his very personal scenes. The painting of C. Patkó owes its strength to his admirable understanding of light and shade. Molnár, Medvezky, Szabó are more than promising painters, and among the sculptors Patzay's work shows force and equilibrium.

One-Man Shows at the Art Institute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

FOR a number of years it has been the custom to hold a number of one-man shows at the Art Institute during the summer season, and this year there is much interesting work to be seen. There is variety of subject and treatment and almost all is easy to understand and will appeal to a large public.

Jean Crawford Adams has a gallery to herself. Her subjects range from mountain villages of Europe, piled high on their hilltops in pleasing patterns, to flowers and still life. She designs her pictures well, having a keen eye for pattern, and her colors are invariably crisp and clear. Several of her compositions lead straight into the picture in a way that is avoided by less courageous painters, but they all have interest. If she falls short in any way it is that she holds herself aloof from her subject. She is a competent technician and turns out a satisfactory picture no matter what the subject, but it would seem that the subjects never really took much hold upon her emotions. There is always directness, a little distortion, and the same type of color, though of course the color schemes vary. She has worked out a formula which is modern and her own, but follows it too closely.

Enrico Glicenstein, a European who has recently made Chicago his headquarters, has a variety of sculpture, ranging from small heads and groups to a decorative relief of a life-size figure, and a full-size St. Francis with a lamb in his arms. There is originality in the conceptions and a dash about the execution that has charm. There is always movement and life, sometimes with a quizzical slant, as in the smile of St. Francis, which comes very near a grin. A thoroughly competent technician, he shows a little impatience in his work which sometimes causes him to gloss over things which would repay development. He has, nevertheless, an interesting personality, which gets whole-heartedly into his work.

There are winter pictures and some flower studies by Frank J. Gavencky. Mr. Gavencky sees winter as a colorful thing, not at all chill blues and grays. He finds reds, oranges and greens, but never loses the winter spirit. His pictures are the sort that will enable us to see more beauty in our winter surroundings, even in the heart of the city.

Emil Arnim, with a strong decorative sense and a fine feeling for rich colors, has employed the modernistic formula of more or less grotesque distortions, never going to great extremes. There is considerable variety and interest in his work.

Rudolph Ingerle has a roomful of pictures from the Ozarks and the Smoky Mountains. They are all of lyric strain, feeling deeply the romantic possibilities of out-of-the-way places and primitive peoples. There is nothing of the modern formula in Mr. Ingerle's work, but he is a good draftsman, composes well and knows how to get the color effect he wants. He is more interested in the subject itself than in the gymnastics he can make it perform.

Two other artists are represented by a considerable number of canvases: Laura van Pappelendam and Charles Edward Mullin. Miss van Pappelendam's subjects are all from Mexico, mostly tropical courtyards and villages. The sun blazes in all her work. She has an individual method of presentation which will not be confused with the work of others, and has done some fine things. Mr. Mullin's work is episodic in character, generally showing people in action of some kind. Though the pictures are well composed and good in color, the performers are somewhat stiff.

All the painters represented by one-man shows are Chicagoans, and they do Chicago credit.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

A Japanese Film in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A real Japanese film—made in Japan and not in Hollywood—shown in Berlin, is an event of artistic and topical consequence. Oriental film importations are rare here. Yoshiwara, town of lampions and carnivals, provides the setting for the film, which tells a story of the unreciprocated infatuation of a young rustic for a beautiful woman.

The film also reveals to a western udience the fact that Occidental filming technique has been borrowed entirely by the Orient. It is depressing indeed, even to ardent advocates of world-wide unity, that the business standardization of the world, however great its welding power in joining nations economically and even politically, seems sometimes to proceed at the sacrifice of certain traditional and national artistic qualities inherent in every national tradition. It cannot be denied that the new internationalism, despite some gain in humanitarian idealism, is making the world artistically poorer in some ways.

Judged by western standards, the film is excellent; the producers have out-Europeanized their French, German and Russian masters in applying modern methods and technical effects. They combine evocative settings, atmospheric photography and concentrated emotional acting of the Jannings-esque order with a facility that leaves no doubt as to where the director, Kinogasa, got his training.

All the familiar mechanical devices are employed to convey the inner workings of the human mind. It must be granted that mental effects are effectively portrayed by animated patterns of light and motion, though telling a story dated 1850.

But the trick photography and methods of the expressionistic studio cannot completely dilute the native essence. The scenery remains exotically Japanese, though filmed variously—bird's-eye, up-side-down and tilting. The charm of movement, the stealthy grace, the restrained gestures are overshadowed by too much action—clearly inspired by American or European methods. In the quiet and subdued moments, however, the actors assume the impenetrable mask, concealing yet revealing their emotions.

J. Bandoh, who plays the part of the unhappy lover Kikiya, though leading one to suspect he is probably one of Japan's finest character actors, is yet superbly schooled in the manner of western acting.

Two Wilde Plays Revived

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

TWO Wilde plays now running in London — "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the Everyman and "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Lyric, Hammersmith — provide together an interesting commentary upon Wilde's value as a dramatist, and upon the difficulties and opportunities he presents to modern actors and producers. The most thoroughly artificial, perhaps, of all established English writers for the stage, one who deliberately subordinates character and probability alike to intellectual dexterities and contrived dramatic effects, this craftsman of the nineties, within his chosen convention, works, nevertheless, with such skill that there results an illusion of naturalness, and of delicate spontaneity, which make corresponding demands upon the players.

These languorous, self-conscious mouthpieces of smooth and silky epigram must be enacted with a balanced nicety of speech and movement, and a stylized, yet easy, indifference, to which many of our present-day actors, and still more of our actresses, trained in a slipshod, naturalistic school, cannot, with their utmost effort, quite attain. Several players of both sexes at the Everyman found the task at times beyond them; yet we were clearly shown once more that the big act of "Lady Windermere's Fan"—though its inspiration is due mainly, I think, to the screen scene in "The School for Scandal"—is among the best in English artificial comedy. The most successful performance of the evening—marred by too much emotion in the last act—was that of Miss Kate Cutler, who, as the adventuress, Mrs. Erlyn, carried off bravely that flashing armor of disillusioned cynicism and steely nonchalance.

"The Importance of Being Earnest," more happily cast than was "Lady Windermere's Fan," must be numbered high among Sir Nigel Playfair's successes. Recognizing that this masterpiece—for, in its kind, it is nothing less—makes little contact with actual life, he boldly placed an artificially mannered piece within an æsthetically mannered convention, giving us, in setting and costumes alike, a charmingly decorative symphony in black, silver and white that delighted the eye, while the even flow of polished epigram teased one's intellect, and tickled one's sense of humor.

John Gielgud, in the part of John Worthing, so closely woven with memories of George Alexander, exploited with just the right touch of absurd exaggeration his faculty for convincing seriousness; and Anthony Ireland, after an uncertain start, made his solemn impishness convincing long before the loudly applauded end. The actresses were less effective, excepting Miss Jean Cadell, whose Miss Prism had exactly the right combination of naturalness with breadth. I had not expected ever again to enjoy this farce so much.

P. A.

Canada Films Britain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—What is believed to be the first systematic attempt to secure comprehensive films of characteristic scenes of British life is now being made under the auspices of the Ontario Government. Though details of the scheme have not been announced, it is understood that these films will depict such scenes as the Tower of London, the changing of the guard, the steel works of Sheffield and typical English cottages.

Classical Sculpture, by A. W. Lawrence (New York: Cape & Smith, $5) is long and exhaustive. Mr. Lawrence leaves no stone unturned. He states his sources at once; he turns the subject around so that it can be comprehended from every possible viewpoint. He discusses purposes and content, methods, materials, copies, and then he steers directly into the sea of facts concerning the history of the plastic art in ancient Greece. He treats material about which hundreds of books have been written, but material that is so rich in suggestion that it continues to invite fresh theories and excite new wonder and contention.

Some Books on Art

The Painter's Terms, by Arthur Pope (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, $3) is of value to the student and of interest to the layman. Fine art is relegated so often to the realms of fantasy and impression that few people are aware of its science. No artist works directly from nature without imposing upon himself a set of limitations—the set terms in which he will translate what he has seen. The artist must subtract from the great sum of facts; he must modify, exaggerate, accent, according to his idea. He must also manipulate a set of pigments to this end. His use of the colors is not arbitrary; it is determined by a set of regulations. For getting full benefit out of color, for employing it consistently, so that results will be organized, a color notation has been worked out. The device of the tone-solid has been made to clarify it. It is to the working of this solid that Mr. Pope devotes this volume. Divisions of tones are made according to color, value, (degree of light or dark) and color intensity (degree of grayness). In the tone scale the vertical line signifies the light to dark relation; the horizontal line the greater and less intensity. The artist can adopt his palette from some ordered combination, and regardless of his imagination the use of the pigment according to the natural order will make his picture logical, at least.

Early American Portrait Painters, by Cuthbert Lee (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $10) discusses 14 important early American painters, tells something about their lives, their social positions and their successes, and analyzes their works. All the artists were born before or during the Revolutionary War. All were native born. All enjoyed success. "No obscure painter is included among these 14, because the obscure painters of the period were also the bad painters, and their work in the main has not survived." This makes connoisseurs of our ancestors! In chapters devoted to individual artists the author has taken the trouble to find in obscure sources some splendid illuminating material Pictures throw light upon the artist, the model and the circumstances. There are disputes, misunderstandings; there is the display of tact and patience. If in Stuart, America had its greatest portraitist, ranking with the best Britisher of the time, in Copley it had a remarkable craftsman. Among others discussed are Benjamin West, friend of the King; John Trumbull, painter and public official; Malbone the greatest miniaturist.

American Etchers: Childe Hassam, N. A. Volume III; Philip Kappel, Volume IV; (New York: T. Spencer Hutson & Co. $2.50 each) reproduce some of the work of these artists. Childe Hassam treats etching as a medium in itself and not as a subsidiary painting. Each line is drawn clearly to help the general scheme, there is not a meaningless spot in his work, every factor of the design contributes to the cumulative effect. Philip Kappel employs dry point with an emphasis upon contrast. His marine subjects are sparkling and full of movement. The artist, an adventurer to strange and distant lands himself, has used the plate for registering the dramatic and picturesque beauties of the sea.

Lithography For Artists, by Bolton Brown (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4) can benefit many a craftsman. The author from long experience and constant experiment describes the processes of the stone medium, their possibilities and hazards. Although the technical problems (and there are many) may seem removed from appreciation of the finished print, one finds upon reading a book of this kind that deepening of understanding may heighten appreciation. Mr. Brown presents his subject with clarity and precision, qualities that should recommend his book. There are illustrations that include diagrams.

History of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, by H. Winthrop Pierce, tells with grace and modesty the story of this school, now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary and its expansion to new headquarters. The school is probably one of the very best of its kind in the United States. Its access to the Boston Museum collections has been a help. The best teachers for preliminary drilling have been in constant service. Major and minor arts, that is, painting, modeling, and various crafts, have been taught. Mr. Pierce describes the founding, mentions the teachers, many of whom were well-known artists, and enumerates the departments. His survey will be of interest to anyone who has been, or cares to be, connected with the school. There are many photographs, some from the early days.

Midstream, by Helen Keller (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3) begins where Helen Keller's earlier autobiography, "The Story of My Life," left off. It covers the 27 years from her sophomore year in college to the present time, casting back a little into her childhood in paying tribute to friends whose services date back to the first efforts to overcome her physical handicaps. The keynote of Miss Keller's book can be found in a sentence that she writes about Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who was the first to help make a breach in the wall. "He considered me a capable human being," she says, "and not some sort of pitiable human ghost groping its way through the world."

In tune with the desire to be considered a competent human being is her acknowledgment of the help she received from certain studies in her college course. From reading history and, more particularly, from the study of the philosophers of the ages she gained "a joyous certainty that deafness and blindness were not an essential part of my existence, since they were not in any way a part of my immortal mind."

A Directory of Societies and Organizations in Great Britain Concerned With the Study of International Affairs, compiled by Stephen A. Heald (London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the Information Service on International Affairs. 1s. 6d.) lists the various institutions concerned under general headings and describes their objects and activities in considerable detail. The volume should be useful to students and writers to whom the more comprehensive (and more expensive) list issued by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux is not available.

The Principles of Photographic Pictorialism, by F. C. Tilney (Boston: The American Photographic Publishing Co. $5) discusses photography as an art and as a craft. Mr. Tilney, painter and photographer, is as much alive to the æsthetic possibilities of this mechanism as the technical. The book deals with many problems of method, the building of design, tonal effect, treatment of foregrounds and distances, portraiture.

D. A.

Oriental Art in Stockholm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm, Swe.

WITH the opening of the East Asiatic Museum in Stockholm, some exceptional collections of Oriental art have been placed within reach of the public. The most important exhibits are those collected by Prof. J. Gunnar Andersson, geologist. The collections by Dr. Sven Hedin are also invaluable. The art of Japan from prehistoric times to about 500 A. D. is shown in the group of objects brought back by H. R. H. Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The National Museum in Stockholm will also shortly show new Oriental acquisitions. Prof. Oswald Sirèn has recently returned bringing 20 pieces of sculpture from the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries and paintings dating from 1200-1600.

In the East Asiatic collections one finds examples of the first beginnings of ceramics—terra cotta vases and bowls entirely unornamented but pleasing because of their essential trueness of form. A vase from about 2500 B. C. carries the Meander motif. In the different cases it is possible to follow the history of ornamentation through the Stone Age into the Bronze Age.

Chinese characters and handwriting in its oldest known form are seen on a collection of "oracle bones" from the Yin dynasty (1401—1122 B. C.), unearthed at Anyang, in northern Honan. Some 600 of these fragments have been interpreted by scholars like the famous Chinese expert Lo-chen-yü and the Swedish Sinologist Prof. Bernard Karlgren.

In the exhibits brought back by Dr. Hedin especial interest attaches to the photographs of textiles from Loulan in East Turkestan. These textiles were originally used as wrappings for bronze and other objects, and as they petrified their imprint was left on the metal objects, and now the run of warp and woof, of pattern here and there, is plainly seen. This contribution to the history of the textile art dates from about 400 B. C.

There are two magnificent horses in parade mountings from the Wei period (fourth to sixth centuries A. D.). An amusing collection is that of a number of caricatures—small figurines from the Tang dynasty (618-906 A. D.). The Mongols and the Europeans are exaggerated types, but the native population has been treated with the proper respect!

The arrangement of the new museum (it occupies the upper floor of the Commercial Institute) has been intrusted to Dr. Nils Palmgren, who has collaborated with the well-known Swedish cabinet-maker, Carl Malmsten, and they have succeeded in giving all the objects an artistic arrangement. Soft shades of green and rose form appropriate backgrounds.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Berlin Music Festival

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE Berlin season, which normally lasts nine months, has had this year a long aftermath. The "Berliner Kunstwochen" comprised many concerts devoted to classical and romantic music, and a series of concerts entitled "Neu Musik Berlin 1930" introduced many works more or less radical in character.

The "Kunstwochen," after Toscanini's memorable concerts, brought us equally fine performances under Furtwängler. Among these, that of Beethoven's "Miss Solemnis" deserves first mention. This work sets formidable problems; and to cope with these is probably the hardest task that a conductor can have to face. Beethoven has boldly attempted to embody in his music his religious experience; and the result, on account of the extreme freedom and subjectivity of the expression, can be interpreted in more ways than one. Few are the men to whom the secret of this music stands disclosed: but Furtwängler, unquestionably, is one of these few. His reading, remarkably profound, revealed to the full the inner unity of the score, and was wonderfully clear and convincing. No less striking was his reading of the "Choral" Symphony, a work which we often have heard performed under his wand, but never more superbly.

At the Municipal Opera House, he conducted a performance of "Fidelio," once again displaying the powerful, elemental quality of his comprehension of Beethoven. Remembering how splendidly he brings out the dramatic elements in the first movements and finales of Beethoven's symphonies, one was expecting, naturally, that he would extract the very utmost from the score of "Fidelio," and indeed, he carried the expressive power of this score to an incredible degree of intensity, giving us from beginning to end an uninterrupted flow of musical and dramatic substance.

Beethoven Sonata Recitals

Another event of importance was a recital of Beethoven Sonatas given by Casals and Lamond in the Golden Gallery of the Charlottenburg Castle, a hall not generally used for concerts. Even to sit in the wonderful surroundings it affords, illuminated by hundreds of wax candles, is a memorable experience. The warm, soft glow is reflected by the golden decorations of the walls, and many times multiplied by giant mirrors. The program consisted of three cello sonatas and the Variations on a theme from the "Magic Flute." It is seldom that an opportunity is given to hear the two Sonatas Op. 102—in my opinion the finest things Beethoven ever wrote for a piano and one other instrument—so beautifully played. But perhaps the performance of the Sonata Op. 69 was even more admirable. Lamond's lofty sense of constructivity rose to the greatest possible height, and Casal's wonderful "cantabile" and incomparable ability to impart vitality to figured passages made it a thing worthy of being remembered.

The main item in a concert conducted by Klemperer was Mahler's Second Symphony. His reading was marked by utter concentration, and brought out the inner significance of this powerful work to the full.

The same happened when he conducted Schönberg's lyric drama "Die Glückliche Hand." This is one of the most important dramatic scores of the last 20 years—a score which for the time being appeals but to a very restricted circle, but whose day will surely come.

"Erwartung"

Another dramatic score of Schönberg's was included in the program: the monodrama "Erwartung," one of the most difficult things in the modern repertory. Alexander von Zemlinsky conducted it excellently, and Moje Forbach was admirable in the solo part.

Two operas by Egon Wellesz were produced: "Alkestis" and "The Sacrifice of the Captives."

The book of "Alkestis," by Hofmannsthal, is founded on the idea of heroism embodied in the character of the young queen Alkestis, who sacrifices herself in order to save the doomed King Admet, but is, in turn, saved by Herakles. However remote the time in which the action takes place is, however strongly we are made to realize its purely mythical character, its inner significance brings it quite close to us, and its purely human elements are independent of setting and period. Much of the antique grandeur of the poem is reflected in Wellesz's music, which is powerful, austere, lofty and often rises to hieratic solemnity of expression. The choral episodes are remarkable for their intensity and directness. Generally speaking, the score shows in Wellesz a cultured musician, with a fine sense of form and a fine, judicious mind.

His other work, "The Sacrifice of the Captives," bears the subtitle: "a ritual drama for dance, solo-singing and chorus." It is characterized by great diversity of rhythms, plasticity of expression and alertness and provides excellent materials for choreographic interpretation of the subject matter.

Both works were efficiently conducted by Robert F. Denzler. Maria Müller was superb in the title part of "Alkestis."

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ALBERT COATES

Coates' 'Launcelot' Symphony

By L. A. SLOPER

New York

IT IS the most difficult thing in the world, a friend of Albert Coates remarked, for a conductor to get a hearing as a composer. Undoubtedly, everybody is tempted to say that the artist is greater as an interpreter than as a musical creator. Nevertheless conductors have braved the handicap, among them Mr. Coates. His "Pickwick" Scherzo, his one-act opera, "Samuel Pepys," and his symphonic tribute, called "The Eagle," to Arthur Nikisch, his teacher, are known. And on the evening of Aug. 8, his new Symphony, "Launcelot," received its first performance at the Lewisohn Stadium concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, of which he is guest conductor.

We need not quarrel with Mr. Coates for calling his work a symphony when it is really a series of tone poems; for nobody insists nowadays on precision in these designations, and unity is here achieved in mood and treatment. The four movements represent respectively the Birth of Launcelot Among the Lakes, the Love of Launcelot and Guinevere, the tragic story of Elaine and the Flight of Launcelot and the Queen.

Impression of Great Beauty

This work, which is somewhat uneven, leaves a total impression of great beauty. Mr. Coates is not on all fours with the ultra-modernists, although he does not hesitate to employ the newer harmonic resources where they lend strength to his expression. His melodic material is well adapted to his aims, his rhythmic schemes are intensely vital and his use of the orchestral palette is that of a master.

To check up debit items first, Mr. Coates was deserted by his inspiration when he wrote the passages describing the flight of Launcelot and Guinevere. These measures, alas, are all too descriptive. Less unfortunate, if not completely successful, is the love-scene. If Mr. Coates cannot write such a scene without recalling the second act of "Tristan," he is in no worse case than other composers since Wagner.

Loveliness of Texture

These shortcomings are compensated by the other pages of the symphony. The first movement achieves a loveliness of texture and mood seldom encountered in present-day scores. This preluding movement, with its conclusion hinting, according to the program notes of Herbert Hughes, that Launcelot would close his career in the religious life, was for us, on a single hearing, the most impressive of the four. Yet the music given to Elaine—her childhood, her devotion to Launcelot, her last tragic ride to Camelot—reflects in its subtly woven structure an allied beauty of musical thought and form.

Finally, the composer earns warm praise for his epilogue, in which, eschewing the temptation to the easy victory of a noisy close, he has returned to the pensive, nostalgic mood of the beginning, and closes on a note of reverence and peace. If these quieter sections are not without references to the older composers, they nevertheless possess marked individuality. The symphony had a conspicuous success.

"Till" and a Jazz Concerto

Of Mr. Coates' qualities as conductor it is needless to speak at this date. Nevertheless there must be passing mention of the extraordinary performance he obtained of "Till Eulenspiegel" at the end of this program; a performance hard to match for virtuosity and humor. Mr. Coates evidently sees this score as, first of all, an amusing tale. He is not unaware of the dramatic element, but regards it in a mock-serious vein, and emphasizes the composer's tonal wit. The result was a performance which roused chuckles of delight in the audience, with a storm of applause at the close.

On the following evening Mr. Coates risked a lance for the advance guard of American music by setting upon his program the Concerto for Piano and Orchestra by Aaron Copland. This piece had its first performance three years ago under Dr. Koussevitzky in Boston. A second hearing presented no reasons to modify the opinions then expressed by the present commentator. The first section displays a somewhat short-breathed melodic facility; the latter part seems merely an exercise, written to order, in jazz and in Cowellian tone-clusters. We were unable to feel seriously annoyed with the considerable number of the audience who mingled hisses with the handclapping of the enlightened. These strongly held opinions are an excellent sign of musical well-being.

Community Theater, Santa Barbara, 10 Years Old

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The tenth anniversary of the Community Theater of Santa Barbara falls in August. The regular season closed in July, with the production of the hundredth play, G. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan." The week of Aug. 4 was chosen for Fiesta Week, with Day Tuttle's play, "Emperatriz," a story of the California of 80 years ago.

The playing organization goes under the name of the Drama Branch of the Community Arts Association, having grown up on the firm basis of community coöperation and support. The Lobero Theater, erected six years ago, and held by trustees, is fitted with all the equipment any director could desire, and houses an audience of over 600, with a rehearsal hall, dressing rooms and a workshop.

Ten years have slowly built up a united group, with changes from season to season, but maintaining unbroken the tradition. The 150 members come from every vocation. These volunteers are lawyers and real estate men, dentists and teachers, bakers and salesmen, chauffeurs and teamsters.

A charter member of Prof. George Pierce Baker's 47 Workshop, Irving Pichel, the director, has lived in little theaters almost ever since he left college. After three years in the Greek Theater at Berkeley, he was asked to organize the Playhouse in the University of California.

The audiences are extremely exacting, which is good for the performers. If the theater's treasury is run on a volunteer basis, its stage standards are thoroughly professional.

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A Two-Dimensional Synthesis

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE London musical season is over, and there reigns, to borrow the words of Mrs. Browning, a grand orchestral silence. In short, the Silly Season is on us, although nowadays the sea-serpent and the big gooseberry are not nearly so hardy-annually as they used to be. Momentarily, the critic marooned on a musically desolate island is reduced to reading in the morning papers what his colleagues have to say about the ritualistic solemnities of Bayreuth, listening in the afternoon to the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park, or going at night to the talkies.

Superior persons, no doubt, will assure us that so far as the talkies are concerned every season is a silly season. But Emile Vuillermoz—the first critic of distinction in Europe fully to grasp the significance of the revolution now taking place—has not only repeatedly urged on this page the serious claims of "canned" music, but has warned musicians of the folly of ignoring an art that palpably has far more of a future than had Wagner's "Art of the Future" or even the art of the futurists. Already, alas, many European musicians have found that, although necessity may be the mother of invention, invention is sometimes mother of the necessity of finding another, and less evanescent occupation.

Speaking of Bayreuth

Happily the critic's task is the solution of æsthetic and not of economic conundrums. The bare mention of Bayreuth recalls one æsthetic problem that is always with us and, according to Wagner, always has been, since the days when poetry, mimetics and music were united as an "artistic whole" in the drama of the Greeks. Wagner claimed that with the downfall of the Athenian State the union of the arts dissolved and that although separation brought bigger range and technique every attempt since to reunite the arts had proved abortive. He went so far as to say that even in his day the disassociated arts had reached their limits of growth and could not overstep them without the risk of becoming incomprehensible, fantastic, absurd—an opinion, by the way, that will delight our anti-modernists. At this point, he asserted, each art demands to be joined to a sister art—poetry to music, mimetics to both; each will be ready to forgo egotistical pretensions for the sake of an "artistic whole," and the musical drama may become for future generations what the drama of Greece was to the Greeks (Grove's summary of "The Art-work of the Future").

Wagner himself was too great a composer to forgo the "egotistical pretensions" of music, too much of a philosopher and far, far too insensitive to visual art to achieve his dream of a new synthesis. We are often, to our pleasure, given Wagner's music without his stage, but the wildest Wagnerian has never yet advocated a performance of the "Ring" without music.

The Russian Ballet

What Wagner accomplished may have been a reunion, but it was never a fusion of the arts. The stage, obstinately realistic and representational, refused to amalgamate with its accompanying elements. Diaghileff and his superb Russian Ballet, by bringing into the theater the best contemporary art, gave us a stage that no longer looked like a bad academy picture of the 1880's. But with all his genius for ensemble Diaghileff was forever faced with the fact that in ballet the flux of rhythmic movement is limited to the music and choreography. Apart from changes of light, the scenic background remains static, thus upsetting that supreme synthesis in which form and color—aural or visual—would be subject to any and every modification desired by the artist and musician.

In one of his last ballets Diaghileff made the experiment of projecting moving forms on the scenic background by means of a cinematograph. The memory of this prompted the present writer to embark on the æsthetically perilous adventure of doing a round of talkies. This is not the place to describe the strange sights and still queerer sounds one encountered—the dull cabarets and bawling musical comedies, the jumble of sordid crime, war and silly romance. All these are merely the old, old story told, sometimes clumsily, sometimes skillfully, in a new medium. But art is a willful sprite who often avoids professed artists and allows herself to be discovered in the most unlikely places. One actually found her at the talkies.

"Mickey Mouse"

Here was a film the medium of which supplies practically every condition for the perfect synthesis. Fluid significant form whose rhythms and their counterpoints flow as unbrokenly as those of music, always in a right relationship to the framework of the screen-margin; music completely suited to its medium and an æsthetic use of "noise" appropriate enough to arouse the envy of an Edgar Varèse; fantasy free of all representation and the literary, with their appeal to purely personal emotion; the swiftness of movement and vitality that characterize the life, but seldom the serious art of the day; humor, excitement and the absence of "stars" with their obtrusive charm; what more could the most sophisticated critic ask?

To sum up, here is an impersonal art which realizes the identification of form and matter and in which at its consummate moments, to use the words of a great nineteenth-century writer, the end is never distinct from the means, the form from the matter, the subject from the expression; they inhere in and completely saturate each other.

Surprisingly enough, the talkies have brought to the artist and the musician the possibility of solving on a two-dimension screen a problem that has so far defied them on a three-dimensional stage. If they will exploit the resources opened up by the film just mentioned, the talkies may easily become for future generations what the drama of Greece was to the Greeks. The mountain of the conventional cinema has brought forth an æsthetic mouse and singularly enough the film that gave the present writer ten minutes of undiluted æsthetic pleasure bore the title—"Mickey Mouse."

On Record

THE devotee of opera should find much meaty fare in recent issues by the various companies. Wagner looms most important with an impressive array which includes very extensive versions of "Götterdammerung" and "Lohengrin," while briefer but nevertheless pungent bits come from "Rheingold," "Tristan" and "The Flying Dutchman."

The "Lohengrin" excerpts were announced a few months ago in the Brunswick company's lists. Soloists and lesser members of the State Opera chorus and orchestra in Berlin shared in the music filling four records chosen by Herman Weigert and Hans Maeder. This abbreviated version should delight both those familiar with "Lohengrin" and those to whom the opera still means principally a stirring bridal march, for here are some of the choicest portions and those best adapted to phonographic reproduction. The registration is crystal-clear, and the performers display splendid abilities. Somehow they have infused into their work much of the sunshine and the warm brilliance and the feeling of medieval pageantry which pervade a fine stage version. On the whole this is a very worth-while though rather brief series of records.

"Götterdämmerung," in the album set assembled by Victor for the Musical Masterpieces series, is issued in the automatic sets which require no manual shifting of records by the listener, as well as in the usual set. It represents an accomplishment worthy of more than passing notice. Throughout the 15 records there is the clear stamp of authenticity and musicianship, and for admirers of Wagner's maturest section of the monumental "Ring" these records should be a source of endless joy.

Of one disk which has come from the Brunswick company we write with an enforced restraint, since the enthusiasm engendered on hearing it was such that it would hardly be professional to give unchecked expression to it. To put the matter mildly, there is a magnificent recording of the trio and the duo from the third act of that loveliest of modern operas, Strauss's "Rosenkavalier." To hear Elisabeth Ohms, Adele Kern and Elfriede Marherr traverse these measures to the accompaniment of a fine orchestra conducted by Julius Prüwer is to enjoy one of the finest disks of an unusually bountiful year of good recordings. The silvery brilliance, the mellow loveliness, the exquisite fragility of the music are set forth with a rare felicity.

Michael Bohnen's singing of the resonant, large phrased "Abendlich strahlt der Sonne Auge" from "Rheingold" gives a well-balanced, vibrant interpretation of this music. From "The Flying Dutchman" comes Senta's Ballad sung by Elisabeth Ohms to an orchestral accompaniment led by Manfred Gurlitt. This dramatic song, with its mixture of turbulent vigors and mystical fancy, is interpreted with its full flavorsomeness. The reverse of the disk unrolls a registration of the Love-Death from "Tristan," sung with insight and eloquence. Both these records are from recent Brunswick issues.

Ivar Andrésen has sung for the Columbia company Pogner's address from "Die Meistersinger" and Hagen's Watch from "Götterdämmerung." This record is an acceptable addition to the Wagnerian repertory, but it does not rank high as some others.

It seems appropriate to include in this list of Wagnerian excerpts the Overture and Venusberg music from "Tannhäuser" played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski, and lately released by Victor. Made for the automatic victrola as well as for the usual hand-adjusted album sets, this stirring interpretation of the glamorous, highly colored Bacchanale gives the listener a clearly defined picture and a vivid impression of the scene. It also sets in array the many superiorities of the Philadelphia players and their leader. C. S. B.

In Vienna Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A glance back over the last year in Vienna theaters reveals as the outstanding production Hans Sassmann's historical play, "Metternich," at the Burgtheater. This play is the first of a trilogy which Sassmann proposes. The second will be ready in the fall. Under the title "The House of Rothschild," it will deal in five acts and ten scenes with the history of this great family of financiers, emphasizing in particular the rise of financial and the fall of dynastic power, and the triumph of economic forces at the expense of absolutism. The third play will deal with the 1848 Revolution in Austria.

G. Bernard Shaw's "The Apple Cart" (rendered in German as "Der Kaiser von Amerika") was staged by Max Reinhardt at the Josefstadter Theater, and was well attended.

Of the new operettas, "Marietta," music by Oscar Straus and words by Sasha Guitry, at the Theater an der Wien, has achieved the greatest success. This operetta, the libretto of which has been written round certain events in the life of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—both before and after he became Napoleon III—owed almost everything to the charming young actress, Rita Georg. Other operettas of note were Richard Kalman's "The Violet of Montmartre" and "Kaiserliebchen," which deals with the love of Emperor Josef II of Austria for a postmaster's daughter. The latter contains much interesting historical detail from the eighteenth century, and both Mozart and Haydn appear at the Imperial Court. The music has been written by Emil Berté, a nephew of the composer of "Dreimäderlhaus" ("Lilac Time").

The Austrian theaters have suffered badly from lack of finances during the past season. In the state theaters of Vienna this has shown itself in much greater economy in administration and in refusal to embark upon costly new productions. The theaters of the provincial capitals, Graz, Linz, Innsbruck and Klagenfurt, probably will be closed for part of the coming season unless a subsidy from the Ministry of Education is forthcoming.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Tivoli a screen version of "A Symphony in Two Flats," from the play by Ivor Novello, serves to exploit the personality of its author. The somewhat unconvincing story is, however, presented on the screen without the comedy relief so effective in the play, and the presentation of life's variety as lived in apartments of the same building was ineffectively treated. We have scenes at a fancy-dress ball at which the composer becomes engaged to be married, and finally see and hear the orchestra playing the symphony in its syncopated form; but neither of these scenes shows striking originality or inventiveness.

As the composer, Ivor Novello is handsome and interesting, though his voice tends to be woolly and inaudible at times. Benita Hume in her original part of the wife is not too well cast. Cyril Ritchard is capital. His economy of gesture is a model of what screen acting should be. The only humor we are permitted in this somewhat maudlin drama is supplied by Minnie Rayner as a warm-hearted landlady, and Clifford Heatherley, who gives us another of his broadly humorous sketches of genial vulgarity. The photography generally is good, though some scenes are marred by fogginess, blurs and other defects.

"A Symphony in Two Flats" is preceded by "The King of Diamonds," a fairly exciting but very crude melodrama, in which Ian Keith as a daring and romantic adventurer acted admirably with restrained power.

C. F. A.

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The Train-Film

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

MUSICAL manifestations are dispersing themselves increasingly. In a few days Paris concert halls will have definitely closed their doors. Music, at the moment, is escaping to the provinces. It is the great annual decentralization of the seaside and watering towns. All the French orchestras and virtuosos are scattered over the country. However, mechanical music enables every music lover to take with him the masterpieces of his choice, and the T. S. F. succeeds in giving unlimited diffusion to the symphony, the lyric drama or the sonata.

That is why I should like to give an account of a concert of a rather exceptional kind. I was in an express train of the State Company, the carriages of which are furnished with radio equipment. Before the departure of the train I had put on some little head-phones and, opening a book, I prepared myself to surround with music the text I was going to read.

A whistle blew and the train moved on out. At the same moment, an invisible conductor let loose into my ear a merry fox trot. The transmission was of great purity and the piece well chosen. There was at once a feeling of joy of peculiar intensity. The music, throwing out its stirring "Invitation to the Journey," suddenly carried away the whole train, giving it wings. The wheels no longer touched the rails. The express became an airplane leaving the ground and rushing in mid-air. There is indeed something fascinating in this superposition of the musical rhythm on the rhythm of a departure. It is the impression of festivity that used to be given by the fanfare of a postilion, the joyous calls of the "post-horn" and the magnificent bells of the mail coach footmen pointing their blazing trumpets to the four cardinal points in order to give still more pomp to the steps of a frisky team.

Music transfigures and embellishes all efforts of liberation. An express that dashes through stations to the sound of a captivating orchestra becomes a sort of Pegasus carrying in its flight travelers who have all of a sudden become poets. All the suburbs of Paris were thus passed in this atmosphere of joy. We were now in the real country. Cornfields, rivers, forests, little poetic vales, tender villages, old bridges, old churches and young pastures followed one another in the frame of the doorway.

Never had these landscapes seemed so touching and so expressive. The fact was that, inadvertently, the music was still entrancing me with its spells. The fox trot had given place to berceuses, nocturnes, descriptive symphonies, orchestral poems and songs which, in spite of the haphazard arrangement, sometimes harmonized wonderfully with the character of the passing country.

And, of all these moving landscapes that slid by under my eyes, the music simply made a cleverly orchestrated film to which the rhythm gave extraordinary balance and steadiness. At one moment the train ran beside a pond, while the far-away instrumentalists performed the delightful fragment of Debussy's "Petite Suite" called "En Bateau." It was a magical metamorphosis. The cinematographical fairy element took hold of all present and the enchanted travelers looked at one another smiling ecstatically. Commented and accompanied landscape is really an unrivaled entertainment. Music once more imposed its mysterious discipline and power of transfiguration.

I wondered why the technique of the train-radio should not be further improved. If I were the director of the State Company, I should ask a good cinema orchestra arranger to compose a musical accompaniment especially for a certain route. I should commission from him a Paris-Dieppe, a Paris-Granville or a Paris-Brest score. It would be a game, for a musician of taste, to choose works appropriate to the landscape. Thanks to the record, such an adaptation would be easily realizable. Each train would carry its musical commentary. One could add to that chosen poems, descriptive pages of great writers upon the glimpsed sites, popular songs taken from the folklore of the provinces that one passes through and all the splendid lyrical commentaries inspired by the plain, the river, the forest, mountain or sea. The train-film would thus become a singularly attractive artistic composition, and it is probable that more than one great composer would be glad to write an original work on such a rich, powerful theme. Shall we one day see the birth of the great Railway Symphony?

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

The Gladiolus as a Cut Flower for Small Homes

By ROSCOE HUFF
Secretary of the American Gladiolus Society
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT SEEMS to me that for the average small home, gladiolus tips in a bowl are about as lovely and satisfying as any arrangement of which I know. I am doubtful if there are many average homes in which the rooms are spacious enough and the ceilings high enough to offer a proper setting for some of the tremendous exhibition gladiolus spikes which are being grown today, except they are used in either floor baskets or floor vases. Those tremendous, massive spikes are wonderful for churches, theaters and other buildings where the proportions are large, but all too often we find them placed on a table or mantel in a home in such a position that the tips almost reach the ceiling.

There are being originated and soon there will be disseminated a number of new varieties of what we call the "miniature type" of gladiolus. These little fellows have the form, variety of color, the placement and stamina of the large exhibition type but are much smaller in size and are dainty, airy, charming and graceful in any situation. They are peculiarly adapted for use in small home decorations and with them one may achieve an amazing number of different arrangements.

Primulinus varieties have wonderful orchid and butterfly-shaped florets which are spaced widely apart and may be procured in a great number of pastel shades and tints. We have a few white and a few brilliant red Primulinus but none of them have the brilliancy of most of those grouped in the exhibition type, but are of soft, subdued colors.

Another new family or type that is going to be peculiarly adapted for home decoration are those which are generally called the Laciniated type. The florets and their petals are many shaped and most of them have ruffled, lacy-like edges and are twisted, recurved and twilled.

They, also, may now be had in many colors, and the slender stems with the fantastically beautiful shapes of the florets make one love them and wish for more. They can never be accused of the massive and rather mechanical arrangement and stiffness of the conventional gladiolus for they are always charming and dainty even though one may straighten out the twisted and twilled petals so that some of them, like an orchid, measure eight and nine inches across.

In posing a single spike, one should use a rather tall vase of small diameter with a bit of asparagus, gypsophila or other green. When posing three spikes, the center one should be an inch or two taller than the others to set off properly the trio and here also one may use a bit of green to decided advantage. With any odd number of spikes, the best developed of them should occupy the central position always.

In arranging a plateau basket or other such piece, one must be very careful, for the end positions of the blooms need the most attention to insure symmetry and balance. Darker colors are most successful if kept quite in the background in almost any arrangement and the lighter, more delicate colors are most suitable for the foreground in a combination of colors.

Accents Among Solid Colors

In the arranging of solid or self colors, the flowers can become almost too monotonous and some worth-while contrasts and pleasing accent points may be provided by using blotched varieties for breaking monotony in what we term solid colored arrangements. They must be used sparingly, however, and only where they are really needed.

Perhaps a few suggestions of colors and combinations would aid some of you who are rather new in the arranging of gladiolus.

At our last American Gladiolus Society Show I saw a wondrously beautiful corsage made up with tips and buds of a lovely orange colored variety, laid with a couple of leaves of ferns and tied with a soft brown ribbon. It sounds bizarre but it was a beautiful thing.

A prize-winning basket was made up of deep rose and cream on a white ground variety, arranged in a birch basket and tied and decorated with a golden copper or bronze ribbon.

Another beautiful thing was a smoky variety posed in a birchbark basket and set off by a light tan ribbon.

The prize-winning table decoration was a combination of a golden yellow, a softer yellow and delicate pink tips arranged with baby's breath on a foundation of ferns. This was set on a table on which were candles of blue and gold with bronze bases.

A winning floor basket was one of tremendous size which contained 50 exhibition spikes of deep Tyrian rose with asparagus fern tips and ribbon ties of a medium dark blue.

I might go on almost without limitation in telling you of color combinations which have been winners at our National Gladiolus Shows, but my purpose is to give you hints so that you may arrange your own combinations and find therein the satisfaction that any real artist finds in work well done.

Preserving Freshness of Blooms

I am often asked for the best method of preserving gladiolus blooms. It has been my experience that placing them in a pail of cold water immediately after cutting and leaving them stand for an hour or two in a cool, dark place before arranging them preserves them for a much longer time than any other plan of which I know. If one cares to increase their beauty and length of freshness, he may take them from the vases and baskets at night and place them in a cellar or other cool place overnight, replacing them in their vases or baskets, bowls or jars, the next morning.

The water should be changed and the ends of the stems should be cut off daily whenever the arrangement permits, for the stems are full of minute channels through which the water is carried to the developing buds. These channels opening to the water at the end of the stem, fill with lime and chalk and other impurities in the water, which impedes the action of the water in making its progress to the opening buds. By cutting the ends of the stems off each day, the water is permitted to be absorbed through the channels in the stems which continually refreshes the opened florets and furnishes the food-giving moisture to the developing ones.

None of these operations requires more than a moment's time and one is always well repaid for his work. By using these methods we have kept gladiolus blooms in our home for 22 days, though, of course, most of the lower florets had wilted and had been plucked before the upper buds unfolded.

Fresh Pure Water

One of the secrets of long duration for the blooms is that they be not crowded. Vases should be rather wide at the top so that there is ample room for the plants to breathe in carbon dioxide and throw off oxygen manufactured in the process of the bloom's development.

In an old book I have in my library which treats flower subjects generally at a time more than 100 years ago, the author tells us about the care of cut flowers as follows: "Change the water at least three times a week and each time cut off a little from the end of the flower stalks with a sharp knife, placing in the water each time a small bit of saltpeter about the size of a pea. The flowers will then continue for a long time."

At another place in the book, he recommends changing the water at least twice a week.

I have heard of some of my friends using certain agencies in the water in which the blooms are kept and I have tried many of them myself but after giving them careful trial, I have been unable to find anything that gives the results that one secures with pure fresh cold water.

The art of flower arrangement is one that is actually hundreds of years old and is today considered a most dignified and worthy profession as well as a very profitable one.

Perhaps those of us who live these modern times do not feel or find that we have time to devote to an intensive study of flower arrangement but after all, the loving and arranging of these fragile and all too quickly vanishing bits of beauty brings out something in us which has its spiritual side.

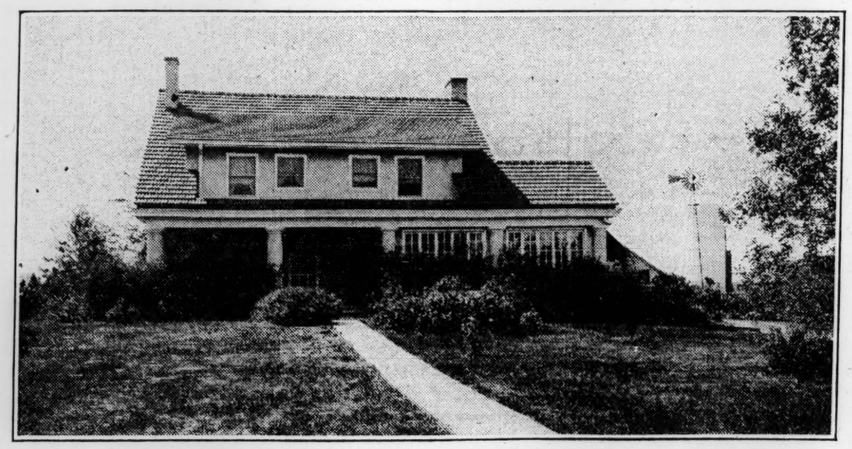
Then, after cutting and arranging. . . .

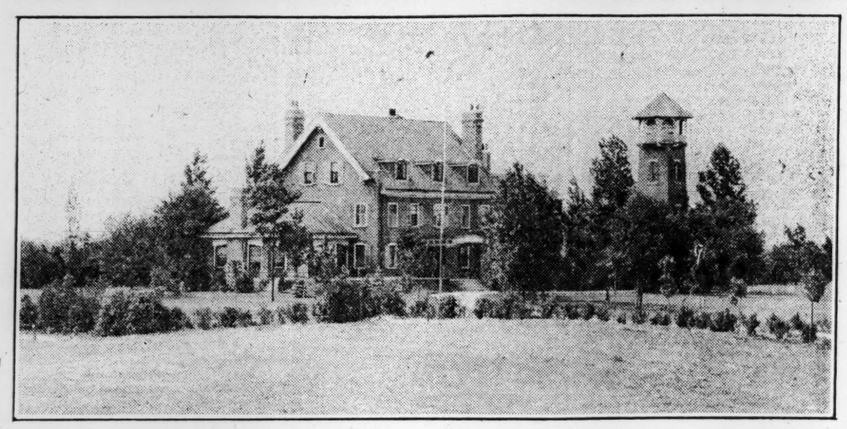
Giving Flowers

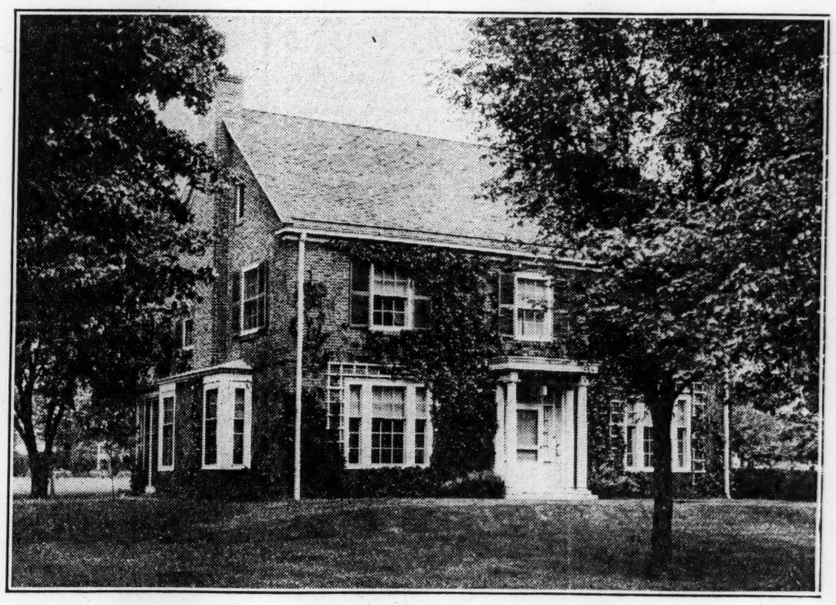
Some of them we keep in our own homes for the enjoyment of ourselves and our guests, others we send here and there, almost everywhere, each bloom, each floret and each petal carrying its message of love and tenderness, friendship and good will, solace and peace; for the mysterious and marvelous language of the flowers gives expression to messages that our tongues and lips do not always speak. Our appreciation and love for them is but one outward manifestation of the desire for things beautiful inherent in every human being.

It has, therefore, always seemed to me that flowers and their giving and enjoyment should be established as a beautiful habit rather than as details of an occasional event. The habits existing in the thoughts of many regarding flowers seem to associate their use principally with times of difficulty or sorrow. There are far more people who are busy and active and happy who would enjoy flowers given them than any of us realize. In my opinion, it is beautiful and enjoyable to establish the habit of sending flowers to these helpful and busy friends of the home, the office, the factory or club. Let us not wait for special occasions, but rather make any day a special one—an occasion of appreciation expressed and of glad surprise.

FARM HOMES WHERE THE APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE IS NOT OVERSHADOWED BY THAT OF THE BARN







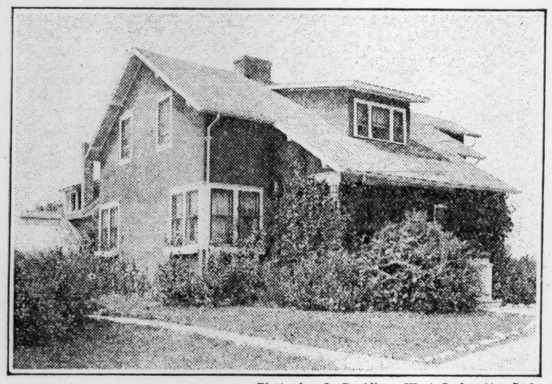


Photo by J. C. Allen, West Lafayette, Ind.

In Many Parts of the United States There Is a Tendency Toward Building an Improved Farmhouse—One That Is Not Only Convenient and Strong, but Attractive in Design, With Planting of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers on the Immediate Grounds for Beauty and Homelikeness. Here Are a Few in Illinois. Upper Left Is Home of Simon E. Lantz, Congerville, Ill. Upper Right Is Modernized Farm Residence of L. A. Gridley, Shorthorn Breeder in Geneva, Ill. Center Is Farmhouse of William Grace, Shorthorn Breeder in Barrington, Ill. Lower Is Home of J. W. Taft, Poultry Farmer, Elgin, Ill.

For More Beauty in the Design of the Farmhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Urbana, Ill.

"BEAUTIFUL farmhouses? And why not?" ask experiment station authorities at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. For four years they have been fostering a movement which they are confident will some day result in dotting the Illinois countryside with many really attractive farm homes.

Explaining the movement, which already has resulted in the station's preparing plans for a dozen distinctive farm homes, practically all of which have been built in this State, Prof. W. A. Foster, specialist in rural architecture, says:

"In a sense the farm home has suffered at the hands of the farm barn. Better and more attractive barns have replaced the old pioneer type. The farmhouse has improved in convenience, comfort, sanitation and construction. It has not fared so well, generally, in appearance.

"Farm folks want an attractive home. They appreciate beauty in nature, in color harmony and correct mass and line, but often are helpless because they are dominated by the stock plan, the only plan they know is available, or by the carpenter, contractor and the material dealer.

"Beauty is the thing which we are stressing. It has been a long uphill struggle and we are just now beginning to see results. Of the three fundamentals upon which architecture is founded—fitness, strength and beauty—beauty has been neglected in farmhouse design. It has been overshadowed by convenience, economical construction and sanitation. In other words, comfort, a material element, is sought and appearance neglected or even forgotten.

"Beauty in the farm home may be had by interesting masses, proportions, groupings and simplicity, rather than from ornament or detail. Correct scale, harmonizing colors, straightforward use of mass, materials and truthful construction add character to the farmhouse which should express the shelter and hospitality which all seek in a home. Finally, planting, nature's setting for any mass whether hill, structure or mountain is needed to make the house a home."

Every farmer and his wife in Illinois have access to an unusual farmhouse plan service. Up to the limit of its staff and time, the college will prepare original plans for coöperating farmers. For other farm home builders there are available the plans and specifications for homes which already have been built in connection with the project and which have proved successful.

Sensing this opportunity for service, the college experiment station launched its farm-building project. Development of plans and construction suitable to Illinois conditions is only one of the objects. The other is to study farm buildings for greatest efficiency in plan, economical construction, sanitation and attractive appearance. The project was developed by the college farm mechanics department and is in charge of Professor Foster.

When the college finds an interested prospective farm-home builder, Professor Foster prepares preliminary sketches which are submitted to the farmer and his wife for consideration. If the sketches as finally altered by the home builders come out so that the plan would be of service to others, Professor Foster proceeds to draw up the final plans and specifications. In return for this service, the home builder is asked to give the college a complete record of the costs and success of the house. He also is asked to hold an open house when the home is completed so that others in the community can see what good planning will do toward making a useful, strong and beautiful farm home.

Planting for Next Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

MANY of our finest perennials and all biennials are easily raised from seed. In most cases the young plants will bloom the year following their sowing, and quite effectively, providing good care has been given the seedlings. In starting a new garden it is advisable to grow from seed those perennials that come true, leaving most of the budget for the buying of plants for such flowers as phlox, irises, and the others that either take long to reach maturity, or are undependable as to color. At least two packets of each desired kind should be bought so that there will be enough in case some do not turn out well.

Mid-August is an excellent time in which to start the perennial seed bed. The proper place for it will be a situation where there is rich soil and an average amount of sunlight. The soil should be well prepared, and fertilized if necessary. Later care must be taken to see that both the seeds and seedlings are kept sufficiently moist. Seedlings from a rich seed bed are lustier and more satisfactory in their first blooming than are those resulting from haphazard sowings. Many prefer to let the seedlings remain in the seed bed through the winter. A light covering of leaves will generally afford adequate protection from cold and sudden thaws. When setting the plants in the borders, better color effect is obtained if they are set rather closely together. As they increase in size some may be removed to another spot.

One of the Least Difficult

The noble delphinium is one of the least difficult to raise, and there is no reason why every garden should not have quantities of it. The seed germinates more readily when taken directly from the plant. Seed that is less fresh requires more patience, for it often takes some time to sprout. The newer strains of delphiniums produce glorious large flowers, many bi-colored, and all held forth from the stalk on long stems. These excellent sorts should not be allowed to hold full sway, for the pale blue of the older belladonna is most desirable, and the same can be said of many of the older kinds.

The spice-scented pinks are easily grown and every garden should have them in quantity sufficient to scent the air. In the evening, especially, this fragrance is delightful. These pinks have more than color and fragrance to commend them; the gray-green, persistent foliage makes an all-season edging. Iceland poppies are gayly crinkled and more lasting than the other sorts. The flowers are borne on long stems springing from a tuft of foliage, and the plants require little space. This worthy perennial poppy is almost as easily grown as the common annual sorts. Gaillardias and coreopsis we will sow only if we have none and are without friends whose gardens contain them, for self-sown seedlings are much in evidence once the plants are grown. They are gay flowers, and such good sports about drought and heat that we will not wish to forgo them. Hollyhocks are treated as biennials in areas where rust and blight are troublesome, but where possible we will wish to have the glorious stalks produced by older plants. It is best to transplant hollyhocks when young owing to the long taproot. Seeds should be procured in separate colors, for mixed ones usually result in numerous red- and pink-flowered plants that are uncongenial neighbors. A row of sulphur-yellow and violet hollyhocks makes an unforgetable sight.

Wanted for Gayety

The biennials, such as anchusa, foxglove, Canterbury bell, and sweet William, will be wanted for the gayety they produce in June. Sweet William will often last longer than two years, but the new plants bloom more effectively. These biennial plants are sensitive to dampness and must have a dry covering to see them through our erratic winters. Many gardeners find berry baskets excellent for this purpose. Pansies and violas are two plants that we should grow ourselves. The prevailing custom of buying the plants when in bloom is costly, and also unsatisfactory because of the mixed colors. A mass of these plants in two colors, grown beneath irises, is far more telling than the mixed plantings so frequently seen. Many prefer violas to pansies because they stand the heat of summer with better grace, and because they are less inclined to become leggy. Two violas, at least, will be considered indispensable, once they are grown. These are the profuse-blooming Jersey Gem, and the unusually colored Sutton's Apricot.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Some Questions Answered

FROM Bridgeport, Conn., comes the request for information concerning cups and saucers. "They are lustre, with hand-paintings of flowers and scenes in sections. They have a crown and the letter P on them."

This brief description suggests the type of decoration found on Derby china, which was not marked with the letter "P." Still it did sometimes carry a crown and a letter "D," which is so peculiar that it might be mistaken for a P, as in the illustration.

Crown Derby is a very famous china made in the town of Derby, which was one of the few places in England where really fine porcelain was produced. The manufacture was started there in 1750, or a little before, and soon became famous for the fine quality and unusual beauty of its product.

A Doubtful China Mark

Miss B., Texas, describes a pair of vases about 12 inches in height decorated in shadings of Delft blue and deep red on a white background with gold tracings. The mark on the bottom is sketched here.

The ware which she describes carries a mark which is rather difficult to identify. It is apparently a French product, judging by the words, as she gives them, "Depot" and "Chiosy."

1037
Y
C J
116 De'pot.
I-B
CHIOSY

In the late seventeen hundreds ware of this sort was made at Choisy le Roi by H. Boulanger & Co. Their output was marked "H. B. & Cie, Choisy le Roi." Whether or not they ever marked their ware with the monogram "H. B." and the omission of "Le Roi," is not stated by any authorities which are available.

It seems quite likely that these vases are not as old as the late seventeen hundreds, though one cannot be sure without giving them a personal examination.

Deciphering a Careless "Touch"

Mrs. C., Massachusetts, sends a sketch of a mark which appears on a pewter plate and wishes to know what the full name may be, since only a part of it shows.

Again we are indebted to the authority George C. Gebelein for assistance in such matters. He says that the full name of the first line was probably Watts; that the second may have been a street name, perhaps Aldersgate; suggests that possibly the last letters should be "don" instead of "ton."

ATTS)
(GATE)
TON

In connection with the first there were two pewterers registered in London by the name of John Watts, about 20 years apart. The touch of the first, as shown in Masse's book, does not agree with that shown here. So perhaps this is the work of the second John Watts, who became a master in 1780, 20 years after the first of the same name. If it is certain that the last three letters are "ton" instead of "don," we may associate this plate with the firm of Watts and Harton who were in business about 1800.

* * *

A Massachusetts lady has already received our personal reply to her letter asking where may be seen some of the old silver used in George Washington's home.

The answer to this is also supplied by Mr. Gebelein, who states that the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has published a pamphlet entitled "A Descriptive Catalog of the Washington Relics in the United States National Museum," by Theodore T. Delotte. By writing the institution the pamphlet may be secured at small cost, if any.

Who Made the Plate?

From Mrs. H. J., Texas, comes a photograph of a plate, the center of which carries a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware. The owner wishes to know when and by whom the plate was made. The photograph is not clear enough to use for illustration.

While the plate in question has not been listed in any of the published records we have found, it is undoubtedly an important piece made by William Adams & Sons, about 1825.

The process of transfer printing invented in 1756 has been a great factor in making English pottery famous all over the world, besides doing much to stabilize the production as a great manufacturing product.

Among the great potters of early days whose name is found on much printed ware was William Adams. His versatile mind and broad education brought him into prominence as a student of historical events. His thoroughness in potting, his natural exactness and taste in coloring, his diversity of border designs, soon made his work in great demand both in England and on the Continent.

His American historical views in dark blue commanded high prices for those days, for they were very popular in the "States" of America. In 1821, before producing this series, he sent his youngest son, William, then 23, to America to make sketches of desirable scenes.

These were produced, as a rule, in a dark rich blue color which has never been surpassed. His pinks and greens were also strong and fine in tone. William Adams Jr. also brought home from his trip to America many of the views which were used on the cream-ware plates, in delicate colors.

Few of Adams' old pattern books are in existence today, most of them having been lost, as in all factories of the past. However, the firm of William Adams & Sons of Stoke and Tunstall are fairly well represented as to designs and borders, on pieces bearing their name so that we can determine the style, date and maker of many pieces, although they are without marks.

Some of these, as in the instance of this plate "Washington Crossing the Delaware," must be judged by the body, the coloring and the border design, for it has no distinguishing mark.

Roses, with small flowers and leaves combined with graceful scrolling, were great favorites of this firm of potters for inclosing historic scenes in other colors as well as in dark blues.

E. A. W.

For Small Incomes

New York City

THE exhibit of budgeted interiors at the Art Center at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street will continue throughout the summer. This group of interiors answers one of the greatest challenges made to the decorator and layman alike.

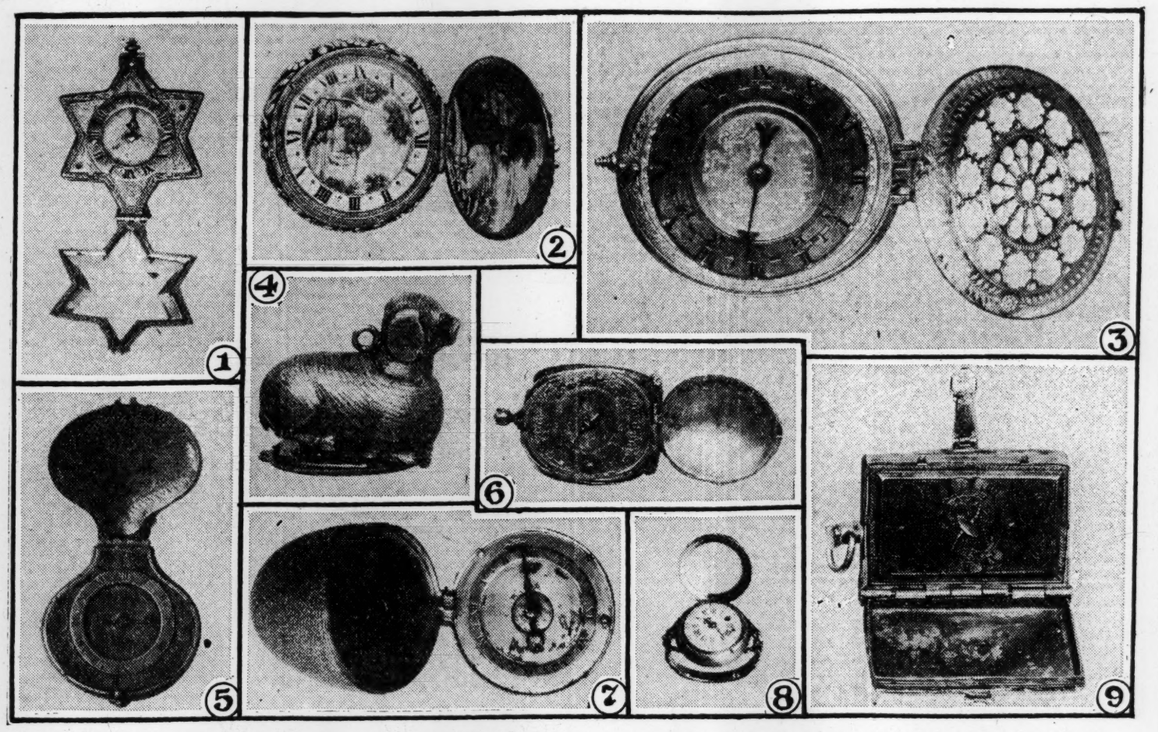
Budgeted interiors, where thrift can also mean charm and distinction, are assembled on the first floor, in three separate units. The first of these is a three-room apartment, costing $650, for the business man or woman whose income is not in excess of $5000. This group has been assembled by Miss Emma B. Hopkins, a prominent decorator whose interests in this vital problem of interior beauty combined with economy, for the salaried professional man or woman, is the result of keen understanding of the problem, and a wide knowledge of the necessity of providing the interior which affords charm, distinction and comfort at a low cost.

The second group is a two-room and kitchenette apartment costing $390, for the bachelor man or girl with an income of about $2000 a year. It has been assembled under the direction of Miss Edna McGrew, as has the third group, a single room with dressing room, which costs $520.

September will mark the completion of many new apartments now in course of construction which have been especially designed for the professional men and women of limited income. This exhibit at the Art Center points the way to decoration which proves that thrift may also have charm and distinction.

Reproduced by Permission of Victoria and Albert Museum, London

The Beautiful Bed Made for David Garrick by Chippendale From an Adam Design



Early watches were made in a variety of peculiar shapes, for they were novelties of great cost and each one was the subject of a special design.

1. *The cover to this star-shape watch is a piece of natural crystal instead of glass. Made by Lermand of Paris, 1620-30.*
2. *Of English make with case enameled in relief and jeweled; by D. Bouquet of London, 1630-40.*
3. *A Dutch clock-watch made by Jansen Bocheltz, 1600-10.*
4. *French watch in the form of a dog, by Jacques Joly, 1620-30.*
5. *A scallop shell was in the thought of J. O. Willows of Fleet Street, London, when he designed this example in 1630-40.*
6. *J. Lermand, French watchmaker, 1620-30, took the form of a tulip for this piece of work.*
7. *"Pocket clocks" like this, first made in Germany, were called Nuremburg eggs from the name of the city which produced them. This one has an alarm and dates 1630-40.*
8. *King George III of England wore this finger-ring watch.*
9. *A German novelty is this book-shaped timepiece by George Gluck of Berlin, 1680-90.*

The Watches of Eight Centuries

By EILEEN DE BISSEN

TIME, if we are to believe the ancient adage, was made for slaves. In the present age, when so many of us adhere to a carefully planned time-table, we ourselves are not quite free from this so-called tyranny.

Since its early years the watch has descended from the luxury into the utilitarian class, but few even of the most commonplace articles of daily life are safe from the meddling fingers of Dame Fashion. So it still seems to forget sometimes that it is a mere machine and remembers the days when it was primarily an ornament—and as such will occasionally appear to us in strange and capricious forms.

There is more than a hint of usefulness in the quaint little timepiece set in the front of a lady's hand bag, and in even the most elaborately bejeweled wristlet; but the exquisite miniature ring-watches and others that were fashion's extreme a few seasons ago were surely devised for the sake of adornment alone.

Quaint and Surprising Shapes

It was thus in the early days of watch making, when time-keeping accuracy was of secondary importance, since exact schedules were of less significance than they are now. The old watches often assumed very quaint disguises. Some were made to resemble a book, a cross, or some kind of flower, animal, insect or shellfish. The closed types might be oval or octagonal instead of circular, and be made of crystal or ornamented with enamel, chased gold, and filigree work in the most intricate designs.

In fact, watches in those days were fashionable baubles possessed only by the wealthy few. They belonged to the age of the craftsman when years devoted to the perfection of a single work of art were not considered ill spent, and when each design was an individual creation.

Although clocks are said to have been invented as early as the ninth century, by an archdeacon of Verona named Pacificus, the watch is a much later conception. It was not until the reign of Elizabeth that it became at all well known in England, although by that time they had been popular on the Continent for many years.

Shakespeare, always so fond of topical allusions, mentions this new plaything more than once. "Look, he's winding up the watch of his wit; by and by it will strike," cries Sebastian in "The Tempest." Malvolio, in "Twelfth Night," anticipates the pleasure of having a watch of his own, should the Lady Olivia marry him and raise him to her exalted station,

First Came the Egg Shape

The very first watch probably came from Germany, since it was the Nuremberg "eggs" or "portable clocks," of that country that set the fashion throughout Europe. The egg design very soon gave place to other forms. Before long almost every conceivable variety of shape, and sizes ranging from that of a three-penny piece to an orange, could be found. Each one was made according to the fancy of its craftsman or of the patron for whom the design was executed. Sometimes tunes played at the hours and quarters, or miniature figures would sound the chimes, the repeater being introduced quite early.

The head of a cane was sometimes chosen as the setting for a little timepiece. Archbishop Parker had a watch thus embedded. Mary, Queen of Scots wore a watch which is now owned by a private collector, and a silver watch in Queen Mary's House at Jedburgh is thought to have belonged to her also, for it dates from that period and was discovered by a shepherd many years ago at the spot where the Queen's horse is known to have stuck in a bog when she was on her way to visit Bothwell. George III received a present of a watch that was the size of a twopenny bit and weighed no more than a sixpence. He is said to have paid 500 guineas for one set in a ring, so the latter idea is not entirely new today.

Another famous watch is the silver alarm, which was given by Charles I in his last hours as king, to his faithful follower Thomas Herbert. "Through the garden," states a contemporary chronicle, "the King passed into the park where, making a stand, he asked Mr. Herbert the time of the day: and taking the 'clock' in his hand, gave it to him, and bade him keep it in memory of him."

Present Day Forms Appear

During the seventeenth century some of the quaint shapes went out of fashion. The cases then became usually round, but richly ornamented, while moving calendars and astronomical details were often added. In the following century many improvements were made in the mechanism, though the cases remained elaborate. The last popular type of watch to be of interest to collectors was the ponderous-looking "turnip," of a century and a half ago with which most of us are familiar.

Unfortunately very few of the real antique sort will function now. The works are broken, and can never be mended satisfactorily. In some cases they probably always fell short as time-keepers, and were less to be depended upon than the immemorial sundial.

In this respect they differ from the clocks of the period, many of which can still be trusted to keep pace with their modern counterparts. Cromwellian clocks, for instance, will usually keep fairly good time, while two silver watches reputed to have belonged to the Protector himself, are long past their period of usefulness.

Collectors of old watches must therefore necessarily look upon them chiefly as curios, whereas many an ancient clock can still give faithful service. Yet the study of watches of the various periods is a most fascinating one, for the intricacies of the works as well as the almost endless variety of designs offer a boundless field for exploration.

Coverings for Victorian Furniture

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

An Indianapolis lady wishes suggestions for upholstering several chairs and a sofa, one of the chairs being shown at the right below. All these pieces have been in the family from 60 to 70 years.

These will be used in a room with buff walls, dark quartered oak wood work, buff curtains and a large rug in which dark rose, blue, buff and black are blended rather than in strong pattern.

The following is an elaboration of two suggestions—first that strict period harmony would call for covering either with black horsehair or with thickly tufted satin in a yellow or buff—or possibly in dark rose or blue.

The second thought is, that these chair coverings introduce some of the embroidery work which was also favored in the fifties and sixties, or else some carefully chosen pictorial tapestry designs such as are associated with the styles of William Morris.

NEW upholstery for a suite of Victorian furniture dating from about 1850 brings up many interesting facts and possibilities. This suite, built of English walnut and inset with lighter French walnut, consists of a sofa, a master's chair, a low "lady's" chair, one straight chair originally seated with cane, and an armless, box-seated chair with an upholstered panel in the back bordered with an ornate frame of the wood set out at an angle to it. All these chairs are extremely typical of their period.

If it is desired to keep this suite distinctly within its period, an association of black horsehair and thickly tufted satin is recommended. Thus are upholstered the pieces in the Victorian alcove illustrating this date, which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. There the satin is yellow, and this color would be proper under the conditions in our correspondent's home, echoing the buff walls and hangings. However, the dark rose or blue are good alternatives. The black horsehair will make a nice balance and foil for the daintier satin if used on two pieces, say the sofa and the lady's chair. It will give strength and background.

William Morris's Taste Victorian Also

If, however, a scheme so consistent with the exact period of these pieces is not liked, why not take refuge in the styles of William Morris (1834-1896), which broke into the somewhat arid years of the last quarter of the nineteenth century with an appeal to revive a finer past and a more significant form of decoration?

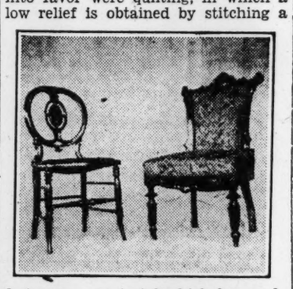
In the problem under consideration it is, of course, the textiles which are of importance, and in the study of the embroideries and weavings done under the Morris movement, it is believed that our correspondent will find the most interesting solution of her decorative scheme. She can without committing an anachronism find for her suite coverings which will reflect the beautiful influences from the latter half of the Victorian epoch.

Embroideries and woven tapestries were the textiles which interested Morris and his school. The first revival was embroidery, an art which had sunk into a low state, but which had rich traditions in England as elsewhere. In 1857 Morris ordered made from old patterns several embroidery frames, and he and some of his associates, including the beautiful Jane Burden, whom he married two years later, spent hours in his studio acquiring proficiency with petit point (tent stitch), long-and-short stitch, cross stitch and darning.

Manly Needlework

Morris usually drew the patterns and he had the yarns dyed by an expert Frenchman. For backgrounds they used serge, dyed an indigo-blue, canvas, and coarse hand-woven cottons and linens. Morris was fond of darning the entire background and working against this, very often in petit point, naturalistic flowers in rich harmonious colors. When wools were employed, silks were introduced for high lights. As his skill increased he discarded the frame and worked with great freedom such designs as he afterward employed in tapestry weaving. These were composed of medieval human figures and animal forms, often arranged in bands with trees below and above and ribands of flowers below the feet. For chair covers he was particularly fond of darned canvas with patterns in petit point superimposed. Often he worked into the scene his modest motto, "If I can."

Other stitches which came back into favor were quilting, in which a low relief is obtained by stitching a



design on a material which has padding between it and the background; and Bargello work, originally introduced from Italy, in which zigzag prismatic bands divide the surface.

Our purpose in entering into the details of his revival is to suggest to our correspondent the possibility of embroidering one or two of her smallest covers and of finding for the others a nice quality of tapestry (though of course it cannot be hand-woven) which by its pure, harmonious colors and pleasing depiction of natural forms or sylvan scenes carries one back into the Morris period. The colors must, of course, tone with the rug.

As for the embroidery, if our correspondent is not at all experienced in such pleasant labors, could she not enlist the skill of some woman who would be grateful for the task? An upholsterer should be employed to cut the coverings to fit the places which they will adorn, and an art school or the art department of some technical school should be entrusted with making the design, the tradition and period being explained.

It would be well to consult in respect to materials a dealer in art needlework. Since Morris's day many new materials have been woven.

We Don't Advise About Values

Questions such as those that are answered on this page today are the sort that properly come within the field of an editor. These are always welcome and are answered with hearty pleasure.

When readers request us to appraise antiques, without seeing them, in all parts of the United States, they ask us to do the impossible.

Sometimes we report, as news, the amounts that are paid at important sales, but that is as far as we can go in indicating commercial prices.

We don't advise about values.

Old Ships Wanted

I want old Ships, Lithographs by Currier, Currier & Ives and others, also large and small pictures of early locomotives. Views in any large United States Cities. Trout Fishing, Buffalo Hunting, Bird Shooting, Indian fights, Whaling, Railroad Trains, Old Hotels and buildings, and Advertising Placards. No photographs, pictures from books or postcards wanted. Write what you have. A. Stainforth, 59 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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EDUCATIONAL

Where and How Student Government Succeeds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

THAT many Cleveland girls have learned well their duties as citizens as expressed by exercise of the ballot is shown by last spring's election at South High School. The senior girls caucused, laid their plans like seasoned politcal veterans, and then romped away with all the offices. In their masculine innocence the boys allowed themselves to be steamrollered by an emancipated sisterhood.

An important function of the American schools is an inculcation of the sacredness of those basic ideas that are inherent in a democracy. You find no better example of how this is being done than in Cleveland where the schools are conducted like cities in miniature. Even a city manager plan of government is in vogue. At the Longwood Commerce High School there is a student city manager with a cabinet composed of the directors of service, recreation, finance, and athletics. Each director has a separate faculty adviser.

The organization consists of the president and vice-president of every home room. Representatives of even numbered home rooms are elected in June, and add numbered home rooms in January. Thos, one-half of the student council is new every term. Meetings are held during school hours. Legislation is administered by the entire organization. All work is done through committees of which home room presidents are chairmen.

Qualified Candidates

Principal William L, Moore says that the advantage of the plan is that it eliminates the selection of popular but poorly qualified candidates for student offices. It likewise distributes the burden of student government over several offices, thereby giving valuable training to many pupils.

Another type of student government, widely successful in the Cleveland schools, is the student council—a replica of the federal plan of the United States. It works this way:

A bright pupil conceives an idea for speeding up traffic in the school. He tells it to his home room representative who brings it up at the unit meeting with other representatives. If approved, the idea is presented by the unit chairman before the executive board. Next, if the idea is worthy, it goes for the principal's signature. Then and only then does the executive board make a thorough study of the problem, and later appoint a committee for devising ways and means for carrying it through.

Slow process! But it's educational. It teaches the student to accept responsibility—a fundamental to education for democracy. It provides practice in cooperation, in learning how to get on with people, in developing group opinion and group control.

In this way, many notable student activities have been developed in Cleveland schools. Street car tickets are sold at a reduction for students by the Cleveland Railway Company. A student committee at East Tech High handles the sales of these tickets the receipts of which total $700 a week.

A cheer-up committee is one of the unique features of the West Commerce Student Council. The committee sends cards of sympathy and cheer to pupils and teachers who are absent from school.

South High School has an honor roll committee which recognizes with buttons pupils who have maintained scholarship honor averages for definite periods of time. A similar idea is carried out by Central High as a student council project by holding a special "Honor Day" once every term. On that day every position in the school ordinarily held by a faculty member is taken by a student. All classes are conducted by students under the supervision of the student council. The president of the council takes the place of the principal and occupies the principal's office for that day. Faculty members may visit any class they wish.

Research Committee

Collinwood High School has a research committee which visits other schools to get tips and ideas on improving their government. One school has its "concentration" study hall supervised by a student government committee, thus releasing two teachers for other service. Students operate book stores as a school convenience, maintain lost-and-found bureaus, organize clean-up committees.

An important student council event at East Tech is their annual "festival of fun," which rings in a total of $2500 each time. It enables the students to publish their handbook, finance noon movies, stage football banquets and other school projects.

Not all schools have the same problems. The beauty of student government, as here practiced, is that each school sets about to solve its difficulties, and when that is done it tries to help others. There is what is known as an "all-hi-council," made up of student council organizations of all the schools of Greater Cleveland. This group serves as a medium of exchange for ideas, so that each school may profit by the experience of others.

Cleveland believes that student government is an ideal practice ground for making future citizens of a democracy. And its leaders believe in giving the pupils a free hand, and not interfering with authority. As Superintendent R. G. Jones puts it:

"The principal is head of the school. The school must look to him for authority, yet ample experience proves that no school government that rests upon that authority alone is adequate. A rule of force, even though the force of the principal be supplemented by the force of the teachers, may enforce discipline, but it is destructive of the very aims of education. A rule of love is better than a rule of force, but self-rule of those who must be governed is better than either.

"Student government must actually be student government. The mere framework of student government, in which all the powers of that government are usurped by principal or teachers, is not enough. Though it may bear the placid surface countenance of success, it leaves below the surface a thousand repressed resentments that may, at any moment, crash through.

The Kind That Is Bluff

Miss Ethel Parmenter, faculty adviser of student government at East Tech High, who probably knows as much about the subject as anyone in Cleveland, says that "a student council in which students are puppets, only carrying out directions of teachers, or where they hold positions of empty honor, is simply bluff, and students reap the lessons inherent in insincerity."

"Wise principals," she says, "have often feared to start such a movement under their wing. Others, wishing to conform to popular educational theory, have made gestures in the way of councils, but, at the same time, have taken pains to restrict its progress. The dangers of friction seemed too great, the price too high.

"The trouble is, so far as my observation goes, misunderstanding or misapplication of some fundamental principle of group work."

Miss Parmenter lays great emphasis on picking a faculty adviser who may build or mar the effort. He must believe in his work, have faith in young folks. He needs patience, a sense of humor, ability to meet myriad new situations. The work drags on the students if spontaneity is lost. It must be kept ever fresh and changing.

"Student government," she says, "is an ideal instrument for unifying and directing constructive school spirit. Through the government the faculty may easily learn what students are thinking; students may learn appreciation of adolescent problems and of faculty problems; and everyone may more intelligently share coöperative responsibility for the work and welfare of the school."

Negro Farmers of Evergreen, Ala., Who Went to School When Over 80 Years Old.

Going to School at 85 to Learn to Read Bible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evergreen, Ala.

MADORA NICHOLSON was born a slave in Monroe County, Ala., in 1845. Last year at the age of 85 she began to go to adult classes so that at last she could read her Bible for herself. She already knows it well but she explains that hitherto she has been so busy housekeeping and rearing her children—and with reason, for she is the mother of 17, all except two of whom are living.

Madora Nicholson and her husband have always done what they could to help their fellow Negroes to get schooling. George Nicholson, who is now 86, was taught, by his master, farming and cobbling. When he was freed in 1865 he married Madora and bought his master's farm, where they have lived ever since. But they have added to it, and this estate, 12 miles from Evergreen in Conecuh, County, now consists of 810 acres.

George Nicholson gave the land for the local Rosenwald School, and contributed liberally to its funds. One of his sons is the secretary to the school trustees fund, and another is treasurer. From this fund the teachers' salaries are augmented and the school term lengthened. Five of his children have been to Tuskegee, and are among the leading farmers in the county.

George Nicholson himself went to a night school for a time just after emancipation, but he did not hesitate last year to enroll in the adult school like his wife, though he was placed in the advanced class. They both attended the school with some of their children and grandchildren.

When George Nicholson went to the first farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute a few years ago, he wore a suit made of the cloth woven by his wife. Even at the age of 84 Mrs. Nicholson still spun the thread used in their home. Besides beginning her schooling last year, she also canned 100 jars of fruit and vegetables. Out of her own savings she gave $50 a few years ago when the county training school was removed to her community from the neighboring town of Evergreen.

Counting the Odds of the Small Woman's College

By MRS. CHARLES K. ROYS
Dean of Wells College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aurora, N. Y.

HALF a century ago the desirability of higher education for women was the subject of many a heated debate. Today the question is not: "Shall we educate our daughters?" but, "Which college shall we choose?"

There are literally scores of well-equipped colleges for women in our country. Ease of travel and communication make available to the prospective student a wide choice of institutions either coeducational or exclusively for women.

The public in general, and parents in particular, are scrutinizing American colleges as never before. The air is filled with criticism, some just, some unmerited. It is a wholesome thing that colleges are thus being appraised. Those within the colleges as well as those without are eager to discover the elements of strength and of weakness in the present system of education.

One classification of the wide variety of colleges separates them into two groups, according to the size of the undergraduate body, using the somewhat vague designation, "small" and "large."

It is precisely this wide range of limitation and capacity of temperament and endowment, which justifies the existence of colleges of different types. It would be nothing short of tragedy if all institutions of college grade were turned out of a single mold.

In America we respect bigness: bigness of income, of locomotives, of automobiles, of buildings, and of institutions of all kinds. It is difficult to escape the suspicion that smallness in an institution means inferiority. This is clearly seen in the remark of a man who said: "No, my son is not going to my college. Nothing but the biggest university in the country is good enough for that boy!"

In the early days of education in America, of course, all institutions were small. One hundred years ago Harvard was about the size of Williams and Amherst today. Gifts of money were made and large institutions came into being. But in the face of all pressure, certain colleges deliberately refused to enlarge, and through long years have remained small, believing that they have a peculiar function because of their smallness.

Take, for example, Wells College, established 62 years ago, coeval with Vassar and older than her sister colleges of the East. She has been far outstripped by them in numbers. The policy rigidly to limit her student enrollment to approximately 250 is based on the conviction that she is thereby making a unique contribution in the higher education of women.

Briefly, what are the advantages of so small a group?

In the first place, the common social life is undeniably an asset. Students are not scattered in boarding houses up and down a town, and thus difficult to locate, but are housed in compact groups about the campus. Such groups can assimilate a freshman class of one-third the entire college before the Christmas holidays. Each member can know and be known by all.

In such an institution the individual student has a better chance to make an athletic team or become a member of the dramatic or debating organization. One student in ten is enabled thus to participate in extracurricular events, while in the college ten times that size only one in one hundred students has this distinction.

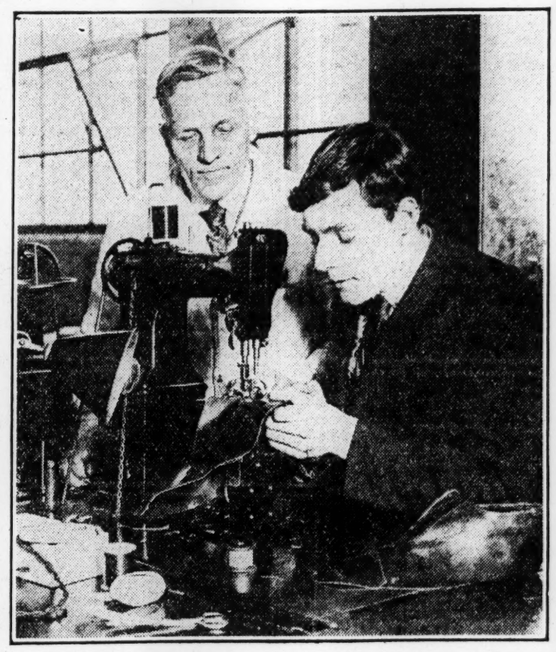
In the academic realm, the small college offers the advantage of classes of a limited number and the consequent close contact of faculty and students. It often happens in a college like Wells that a group of three or four students form a class conducted by the head of a department. These students often work from freshman or sophomore year through the remainder of their entire course under the guidance of one outstanding scholar. Comparatively few classes are taught by young assistants or inexperienced instructors.

The influence of character on character is potent in the small college. To live, during four impressionable years, in close relationship with those who are striving for truth, catching something of the secret of their simple, sincere lives and observing their standards of value, while at the same time learning from books—this is the peculiar gift of the small residential college.

By virtue also of its very smallness, such an institution, as an Alma Mater, knows her children not as a regimented host, but one by one. A student is not a dot indicated on the plotted curve of a graph, nor a mere number in a percentile rating. Each is regarded as an independent personality with potentially her own unique contribution to make to the cultural, scientific, spiritual life of her generation.

A proportionately large faculty at Wells makes this close relationship even more possible. The proportion of faculty to students in some universities is as 1 to 20; in the larger women's colleges, as 1 to 11. In Wells it is as 1 to 7.

Close, informal contact between student and faculty in and out of classrooms provides both incentive and opportunity for a scholastic adventure of great value. Working thus together in comradeship is the ideal relationship in education. This rare gift, a small college offers its undergraduate group.



Practical Boot Making Is Part of the Four-Year Course in Leather Technology Being Given at Some of the British Colleges. The Course Includes Study of Formation, Salesmanship and Design of Footwear. Here a Student at Leicester College of Technology Is Sewing Leather Uppers Before They Are Joined to the Lasts.

Portugal Initiates Drive for Increasing Literacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lisbon

ONE of the most persistent efforts ever made in Portugal to lessen illiteracy is being carried out by the present Minister for Education, Dr. Gustavo Ramos, who has published successive decrees and adopted various measures, all tending to overcome the evil which he rightly judges as being of primary importance to Portugal. He has brought about many excellent reforms and reorganizations that are producing good results all over the country.

One of his first and most salient measures, initiated almost immediately after assuming his portfolio, was the development of schools for elementary and primary instruction. Four hundred of these were reorganized and improved on modern lines, and within the 12 months of his office 150 new schools have been opened, thus insuring means of education for over 10,000 children. Besides these, which continue to be opened here and there, subsidies have been established and facilities given for teachers to instruct the young in rural hamlets remote from central districts where there are no schools.

It is due to Dr. Gustavo Ramos's initiative that a decree has been published regarding emigration, which forbids any persons over 14 and under 45 to leave the country unless they can show a certificate for the first elementary instruction examination.

The Minister of Education recently printed an appeal to people all over Portugal exhorting them to join him in the patriotic crusade against illiteracy. "It is not enough," he said, "to establish schools. The population must be led to understand the benefits resulting from learning how to read and write, and in many cases something could be done to compensate the material loss to parents who have to take their children from field labor and other work in which they are employed at an early age, in order to send them to school."

Dr. Gustavo Ramos' attention extends to all branches of education, and his reforms and measures applied to the lyceums and higher colleges have been well received and put into practice. He is an ardent supporter of scholastic excursions, which he asserts have excellent pedagogic results, when they are well organized and do not interfere with the normal course of studies. He is planning for the summer vacation an excursion for the students from the lyceums, whose examinations bear the word "excellent," to North Africa, Madeira and the Azores. This trip, on which the students will be accompanied by some of their professors, will be a prize and a stimulus, and will be under the management of the Minister of Marine, Capt. Magalhaes Correa.

For the first time since the fall of the monarchy in Portugal purses are established for distinguished students of the higher colleges to complete their studies abroad.

The reorganization of a Superior Council of Public Instruction and the establishment of the National Education Board largely contribute toward abolishing old-fashioned methods, and are considered by the minister as the necessary basis for encouraging the development of a "new mentality" adaptable to modern needs, so that in a not too distant future an "intellectual revolution" may be brought about, without which, he declares, he would consider all his efforts to have been relatively unfruitful.

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EDUCATIONAL

Are You Planning to Send Your Child to Kindergarten?

By A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IS YOUR child ready to enter kindergarten? What should the child know before he enters kindergarten, and just what should be expected of him in the way of preparation? The kindergarten is just a child garden. When we plant our home gardens we prepare the soil carefully, we try to have the conditions as they should be, so that our product may be as fine as possible. So it is with our child gardens.

It is true the children come to kindergarten with natures as varied and interesting as they can be. Some are partially socialized; some lack all traits of socialization; some have initiative strongly developed; some are completely repressed; some have little personalities already interestingly developed; some have troublesome habits already; all have many habits of one kind or another.

In the kindergarten we live together—perhaps thirty, forty or even more children, and it is our desire to live happily successfully. Self-expression as well as self-control is our aim.

First, let's think of the strides that the child has made in four and a half or five years. From a physical point of view he has developed at a rate of growth which probably will not be excelled in any other period of time. His mental and spiritual nature may also have kept pace with the physical and perhaps even surpassed it.

Has your child initiative, or is he shy and retiring? Just why should he have the beginnings of initiative before starting kindergarten? Will he respond when spoken to? Give his name in full? Is he able to tell where he lives or where he is going? Many kindergarten children will tell you where they live, their telephone number, where Father works, etc. While others, if they answer at all, will say, "I live over there, etc."

It May Be Cute, But—

Then there is the child who has not as yet learned to adjust himself. Any kindergarten teacher could cite many instances which would be of interest and helpful to parents. I remember one child, who from the time he could stand up had been taught to "box with dad." The family thought it cute, so that whenever a friend would come the child was shown off. The habit grew. He would willingly and stanchly attack anyone, and by the time he entered kindergarten it was a sad story. No child could step near him but his little body would stiffen and his fists double up. It took a great deal of patience, of coöperation between the mother and the school to instill a right habit and a sense of need for self-control. He certainly was not happy until that habit was broken, neither were his associates.

It is most important that the child should have learned to be obedient before he enters school. Only through obedience does success, comfort and happiness become a part of life. One should begin early and keep it up systematically and continually. And let us teach the child from the start to be prompt, always on time and regular in his school attendance. We all love a courteous child. And how important the necessity for absolute honesty, in both thought and action. The child should fully realize the difference between mine and thine. Frequently others' prized possessions are left within reach, and how much better to have established the right thought regarding these things.

No child is too little to begin to help mother—and how he loves it! I went into a well-ordered home the other day. The toddler of three had her dainty apron on, as did Mother, who was busy preparing dinner in the kitchen. The child was setting the table, her toys all put away, including scissors and every scrap of paper; everything was in order for Daddy's home-coming. Needless to say that when that child was old enough for kindergarten she would be a wonderful example for the other children. And it works the other way too. A child in the kindergarten had been made monitor of a certain cupboard to keep it clean and in order. Upon the mother's visit, she spoke of the splendid habit of orderliness which was being formed and carried successfully into the home.

Of course you have seen the child who delighted to dress himself, lace his own shoes even to tying the knots, which is really a quite difficult task for a small child. He knows where things are kept, and there is a right place for everything.

"I Will Help You"

We often use this little verse: "One, two, three, I will help you and you help me." For sometimes it is really a difficult task to get one's wraps on alone. So many buttons, hooks, pins, and rubbers. May I say again, suppose you had 30 to 40 children, you certainly would have to teach them to help themselves and to help each other. It has been aptly said, "Never do for the child that which he can do for himself." We must teach him to be independent. And while speaking of wraps let me say, "Please, please, have the buttons sewed on the clothes." It will save many tears and heartaches. I have seen one child pinned around with five safety pins, which were impossible for the little one to reach. And truly how the four-year-old loves to sew on buttons! Mother sits down with her work basket and sews and why not daughter, or brother too? Often mittens and overshoes are lost. What a saving if mittens were sewed on strings, if rubbers and overshoes as well as coats and caps were well marked with names, for forty little pair of overshoes all the same size! Well, I will let you guess what it means.

It is good for the child to have a nap every afternoon and to retire early. It is a wholesome thing for him to have plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Cleanliness of body and clothes are essential that he may be sweet and clean at all times. For we must remember he is forming habits. Each child should have a tooth brush and should use it himself systematically and regularly. And as for keeping things from the mouth, sucking fingers, exchanging gum, putting things in the ears, in the nostrils, etc., these are habits which should never have been permitted. If they have been formed, I am sure the coöperation of home and school can soon break them up. Through right activity the little hands will find plenty to keep them out of mischief.

Do you realize how much the child's life is an imitation of those attitudes, activities, and temperaments about him? Just watch your child and see how quickly he responds to a wholesome, pleasant, cheerful atmosphere. Always teach him to do right because it is right and never just to please people.

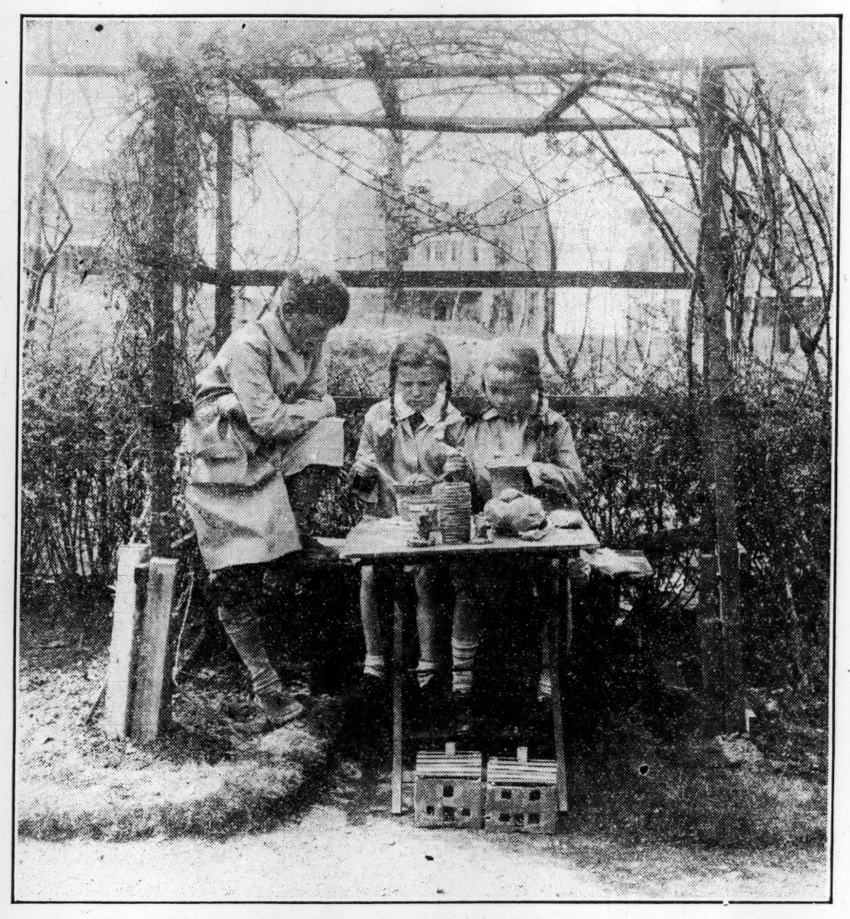
Everyone has seen the child who puts his entire being into his play. He is the dog who barks, or the horse that gallops and gallops away, or the mother, the fairies, or the little wee bear. One child said when asked what he was playing, his two friends a short distance away being an auto, "Oh, I am just the smoke behind."

Are You Helping?

What would life be without imagination? Are you helping the child to develop along this line, through play, story or verse? Are you a sympathetic listener? Are you guiding his play into helpful activity? All creative work calls for the play of the imagination. The play of fancy may be incorporated into the life of the child without loss of fact and with a gain in beauty and culture.

Even though in kindergarten the child may not learn to read to any great extent, he is developing intellectually, socially, emotionally, morally. He is acquiring attitudes toward things and people, habits and modes of behavior.

Let me urge the earnest coöperation of the parents with the school. Take a pride in your child's school, attend the meetings which are held for the parents, for child study, to talk over the child problems, activities, interests with those mothers who perhaps have already solved successfully that which is troubling you. Learn to know your kindergartener. You certainly will hear a great deal about her. Come and visit the kindergarten, for you will always be welcome. Of course, during school hours the teacher may not devote any time to you; she may just give you a nod, perhaps, for she is a busy person at certain times. Take a seat in a quiet corner, but know that you are always welcome, for this, too, is your school.



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Apartment Nursery School That Hopes to Set a Standard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

TUCKED away in two small wings of the Michigan Boulevard Gardens Apartment in Chicago is an unusual nursery school that was planned especially for the small Negro tenants of the building. Those who are familiar with the philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald know of this huge apartment building which he had built for Negro families. But less is known of the advantages offered children of the tenants in the two units of this nursery school, the establishment and maintenance of which are the gift of Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Mr. Rosenwald's daughter.

The first unit of this school is made up of children ranging in age from two to four. Here in quarters so attractive that even on the rainy day there seems to be sunshine all around, small boys and girls are taught lessons of obedience, patience and industry along with the first rudiments of education, by a high-grade staff of women of their own race. Play is emphasized, but toys chosen are duplicates in miniature of the essential things used in the average home. Thus, while they satisfy the child's love for play, they serve also to educate him as to just how to use the practical appointments in his home.

Eager Workers

On one occasion the writer visited the school near the hour for luncheon. To our amazement these tiny children began to set the tables. Even the very smallest one was allowed to help. The oblong doilies of most attractive oilcloth were placed about, just so, small forks were then placed at the left with the spoon on the right, glasses at the tip of the spoon, and paper napkins distributed. When the cart with the luncheon was brought in, we began to be hungry, for the aroma which came from the several dishes indicated that here was not only wholesome but delectable food indeed. The capable woman who cooks it also serves from a large table at one end of the room. One child from each group carries the food to the various places. Practical but most colorful china is used, and a centerpiece of fresh flowers adds the touch of the artistic. The children may have as many servings of the food as they wish, and as much milk to drink. There was no coaxing to make a child eat, but instead, there was quiet conversation about everything but food. Only one rule is held to as regards making them eat. Until the child has eaten of the main dish, he may have none of the dessert. The rule works! After they have eaten, each one carries his dishes to the main table. It was interesting to see how even the smallest was eager to do this, and also, eager to put his plate on just the right pile, his glass on the tray, the silver where it belonged, and the soiled napkins in the waste basket. Here again was the sense of order noted.

The woman in charge of this unit, a graduate of Cincinnati University, said that sponsors of the school are hoping to set a standard for these children that will help them onward and upward throughout their lives. Is it any wonder as we listened that we visualized in these children the Negro of the future? Is it any wonder that we appreciated the efforts of that great Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, and caught perhaps something of his inspiration as we watched these little children getting their chance so early?

Stressing the Beautiful

Our visit to the second unit was on a sunshiny day, and we found the head of the staff with her small charges in the playground. These children are from families whose mothers work, and are for the most part a trifle older than those in the first unit. They are, however, given the same character training. Seated in a circle on the floor of the schoolroom these children, with accompanying gestures, sang a little song before luncheon, played to the tune of Rubinstein's "Melody in F." How their faces beamed when the opening chords of this composition were struck, showing thought directed toward love for the beautiful rather than the bizarre.

On talking with the head of the staff we learned that the teachers not only receive excellent coöperation from the parents in every way toward holding up the high standard set for the children, but that these mothers particularly express their appreciation for the help these small boys and girls are in their homes. Their gratitude is further evidenced in the fact that the nominal tuition charged is not only paid gladly, but ofttimes in advance, even though it means a sacrifice. This unit is not only doing much for the children, but is surely increasing the capacity of the mother who can go to her work each day knowing that her child is being properly taken care of both mentally and physically, and that an educational foundation is being laid for him.

As we made our departure we noticed that the building itself showed few if any vacancies. Crisp curtains hung at all the windows we could see. On remarking about this to one another, we received a pointed reply. Nodding her head in the direction of the schoolrooms, she said, "This is one of the reasons there are so few vacancies."

Children and Flowers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melbourne, Vic.

Desiring to inculcate in children a love of flowers, a resident of Bendigo (Victoria) has given three silver cups for competition among school children in the flower section at the Bendigo Agricultural Society's next annual show. To obtain absolute possession of a cup, any one school must win it three times. The Mayor of Bendigo, who is headmaster of the Quarry Hill State School, has warmly commended the scheme.

Splendid results have been achieved in many Victorian schools with flower and vegetable gardens. The work is carried out under the supervision of teachers, and keen competition is shown among neighboring schools to secure the best results.

College for Interpreters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stuttgart, Ger.

AMERICA, the pioneer in so many educational experiments, will, doubtless, commend the progressive spirit responsible for the founding of a training college for interpreters at Mannheim, Ger. The direction of modern economic life, with the increasing interdependence of nations, has developed the conviction that ever closer, more harmonious commercial and industrial relations are vitally necessary to the lasting economic welfare of each nation, and of all. The Higher School of Commerce at Mannheim has established the college in recognition of the clear need for competent, well-trained interpreters in the forwarding of the great work of economic reorganization.

The specially trained interpreter, it is declared, must be the agent to convey the perfect understanding absolutely prerequisite to the harmony and equality sought for at the increasing number of international business and industrial conferences. Heretofore, industrial and commercial concerns have contented themselves with using their foreign correspondents and translators for interpreting. These have seldom proved, however, to be qualified as interpreters without further training, and unfortunate difficulties arising from incomplete understanding have all too often been the result.

Significant

The founding of this interpreters' college is also evidence of Europe's growing consciousness of her economic situation and the solution it requires. This college has especial significance for Europe where it can fill a really acute need. For on this continent, where linguistic and economic boundaries are so greatly at odds, and have been responsible for so many ruptured relations, the necessity for a general economic "rapprochement," and for trained interpreters to aid in making its realization more possible, is accentuated—has become, in fact, a demand. A commentator in the Frankfurter Zeitung, in discussing the college, prefers, in the following terms, to give the United States credit for helping Europe realize her exigency:

". . . there are increasing signs of the coming of an economic Pan-Europe, and in view of the American competition one may dare to prophesy: rien ne l'arrêtera—nothing can prevent it. Already foresighted manufacturers and merchants are convinced that if they want to establish lasting relations abroad and to carry through, in conjunction with other European countries, a common price policy to fight the competition of other continents, nothing remains for them but to sit at one conference table with their competitors in France, England, Italy, Spain, etc., and coöperate with them or at least compromise on a policy harmful to none."

The above comment, although undeniably a correct reflection of the current European attitude, illustrates of course merely the need for such an institution and has absolutely no connection with the policies and ideals of the college, which must necessarily be as impartial as they are international. Its establishment has been greeted cordially by the general secretary of the League of Nations and the director of the International Labor Office as well as by officials of the German Government and by German commercial and banking organizations.

Attraction for Americans

Americans may well be attracted by the unusual advantages the new college offers for language training and practical study in foreign economics and politics. The parent institution, the Mannheim Higher School of Commerce, is an institution which has no exact counterpart in the United States but which may be compared to a school of business at one of the better universities. It has a good reputation among the schools of its kind in Germany, a country whose higher schools are known for their general standard of excellence. It is favorably located in one of the largest industrial and commercial centers in southwest Germany. Mannheim, with its sister city Ludwigshafen, is also the largest inland port on the Rhine.

The interpreters' college, which may be considered as a special graduate department of the School of Commerce, inaugurated its first term on May 1, 1930. An excellent prospectus has been prepared in the three languages in which the institution begins its work—German, French and English. The aim of the college as set forth therein is: "(a) to train on scientific and rational principles interpreters for German, English, French, Spanish and Italian for purposes of commerce, industry, law and politics; (b) to collaborate in the foundation of interpreters' colleges in English, French, Italian and Spanish speaking countries in order to facilitate the training of international interpreters by an exchange of students."

It is thus evident from the nature of the college that the attendance of foreign students is desired. A special one-term preparatory course is provided for non-German students to enable them to qualify for admission to the college itself. Qualification is determined by entrance examinations, in German, held immediately before the beginning of each term, as well as from the submission of records showing sufficient prerequisite education. The prospectus indicates that a bachelor's degree or its equivalent is necessary for admission as a full student.

One-Year Course

The regular training course covers a period of one year. There are two terms of three months each, May-July and November-January, respectively, but "vacation courses" may fill the intervals if students desire. The program is divided between lectures in the general fields of economics and politics and intensive practical exercises in language study, the major weight being of course given to the latter. The tuition for either preparatory or regular course is very reasonable, about $20 per term. The vacation courses offered are also open, for the somewhat higher tuition fee of $12 per month, to students not regularly registered in the college.

The American student will find that he must estimate his ordinary living expenses at least as high as in the United States. The foreigner will best master the German language if he lives as the paying guest of a German family. Available addresses may be obtained from the secretary of the college. The English-speaking student should be warned, however, against taking lodging in a German family, the members of which have some knowledge of English, for he would almost surely be annoyed by the over-eagerness of the Germans to learn English, find himself being exploited for his knowledge of that language and thus seriously handicapped in his effort to master German.

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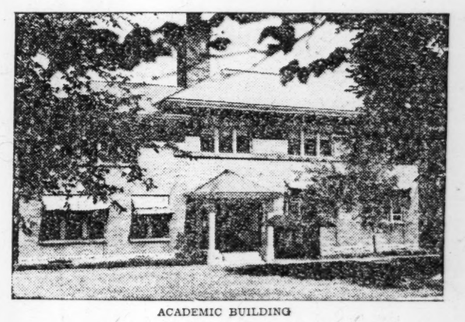
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Williamson's Devonshire

The Village Book, by Henry Williamson. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton.

THERE is essentially a strain of deep loneliness in the naturalist. He isolates himself from the places where men congregate, to watch for hours the flight of a bird or the burrowing of a mole; sometimes he is dully taking notes, sometimes he is lost in rapture, and again, he may be setting his teeth in bitter rebellion against the society which has unwittingly made him prefer his own company. This strain of lonely rebellion and bitter pride may be seen in almost all our naturalists and historians of rural life. Hudson and Jefferies have it. They could say with Mr. Williamson: "The inspiration of walls and pavements was false, bringing upon men the things of darkness."

The town has not knocked their corners off them. Lacking a sense of gregariousness and sympathy with it, they have not the gregarious kinds' armor: a sense of comedy. Indeed, these solitaries who stride about, in Mr. Williamson's apt and curious phrase, with "thought-encumbered spirit," make a poor thing of comedy when, in their rustic episodes, they attempt it. The accurate notebook and a dour, ungenial blood combine to bring down the comic spirit as it rises. These men do not see themselves as dramatis personæ. They are THE personage of the natural drama, stalking, ruddy with praise or gaunt with lamentation, across a scene which is theirs and nobody else's.

The Personal Note

This personal note is sometimes attractive when it is stirring and even when it is faintly morbid; it can also be monotonous and tiresome.

"Between the hedges I could see the Atlantic, white upflung bursts of waves, a mile away and below." In that passage, which is not quoted for its style, the "I" of Mr. Williamson has added drama to the scene. In other passages he adds intimacy to it, in the same way. But when he goes on to say:

"Above my left shoulder the bare ash saplings of the hedge, with their dark brown cloven buds, rattled and swished in the southwest wind . . ." he has gone too far. He can, when he is sufficiently the artist, make us interested in Mr. Williamson; but his egoism deceives him when it tells him that there is any significance in the relation of a landscape to his left shoulder!

If Mr. Williamson is a writer ill at ease with life and his material, his capacity for observation and poetic statement is considerable. "The Village Book," a stout miscellany of sketches of rustic scenes, customs, lives and changes written round a typical but imaginary Devonshire village, is packed with curious facts. The work is something of a hotch-potch; one does not feel that Mr. Williamson has mastered the inner harmony of his scene as Jeffries mastered his Southern County or Hudson his Shepherd's Life; but the scene is here, rich in its fruits as in its antiquity. There is an excellent account of a badger dig, for instance; the kind of episode Mr. Williamson excels in describing. Another good piece of work is the record of a rabbit supper at the village inn: the sort of thing which the town-bred sentimentalist, his mind cloudy with recollections of Dingley Dell and the jollity of Dickensian hostelries, would have turned into a rosy feast. Mr. Williamson's plain statement is a good corrective. He knows his English inn, the halting awkwardness of rustic celebrations.

Minute Episodes

One long chapter describes a series of minute episodes in the first day of spring. First there is a chat with the town-bred wife of a nine-acre dairy farmer. She was what is known in rural parts as a "grammatical speaker." No good looking for surviving bits of Anglo-Saxon speech in her. She does not even know the difference between a snake and a lizard. There is the brook to be jumped; and here is an example of the distances which are dramatic to the naturalist—it is 18 inches wide. Small trout lie in it. By all the signs a buzzard has been waiting on the bank. Moles are mining the grass. They prefer to tunnel under cattle tracks, probably because there "the absence of grass roots makes easier the work of digging." And in time the cattle tracks become lanes, and the lanes are metaled and become main roads down which the chars-a-bancs will take townspeople to the sea.

This is already the fate of Vention Lane. The methods of the town, the materials of the town, are already incroaching upon it. The old wooden "engboo," or gatepost, is being replaced by the post made of ferro-concrete. But this is not the first time that Vention Lane has fought with change. Change, indeed, named it. For it leads to the lime-burners' cottages by the sea, and was originally called the saying runs—New Invention Lane—because the old cottages were among the earliest to have the newest invention of their time—chimneys.

This is to indicate but slightly the trends of Mr. Williamson's curiosity. The book is packed with lore, talk and description which assure that the Devon village as it now is may be certain of its measure of immortality. He has done well, in making his notes, in bathing them in the stream of air, sunlight and wind which gives them life and feeds his own solitary spirit.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Illustration by Oliver Herford for Winifred James's "The Adventures of Suisa in Mexico" (Dutton).

Thoreau's Individualism

Thoreau: Philosopher of Freedom, Writings on liberty, by Henry David Thoreau, selected with an introduction by James Mackaye. New York: Vanguard. $3.

THE keen expectations aroused for the present writer by the alluring main title of this volume were somewhat disappointed by the discovery of 360 pages of Thoreau and 10 by the editor. As we turn the familiar pages we naturally ask first whether another anthology of the sage of Walden can be defended. Yet so vital the subject in every age, so singular both the utterance and the example of Thoreau, that it must be valuable to have these extracts collected in a single place. And however well recognized their author's teaching and practical demonstration of intrepid individualism, we recall that no one hitherto has concentrated upon this essential aspect of his philoscphy.

Liberal Range

As we scan again the searching words of the seer—from "Civil Disobedience," "Slavery in Massachusetts," "A Plea for Capt. John Brown," "Life Without Principle," and others—we come afresh under their spell. . . . "Do we call this the land of the free? What is it to be free from King George and continue the slaves of King Prejudice? What is the value of any political freedom, but as a means to moral freedom? Is it a freedom to be slaves, or a freedom to be free, of which we boast?"

At the same time we cannot but wonder at the liberal range of the selections. The editor, it would seem, has included almost everything of representative importance from Thoreau except his extensive writing on nature. Such a scope embraces nothing less than his complete individual and social ethics. Perhaps this is necessary for full revelation of his philosophy of freedom, but it would seem superfluous to quote entire the description of the venture at Walden—particularly in the light of Professor Mackaye's own meager pages evaluating this and the rest of Thoreau's doctrine.

Which is to protest with emphasis that our editor's competent and suggestive introduction is all too abbreviated. If we had to choose, we should rather have—and this is a commanding opportunity—a whole volume of systematic criticism of Thoreau's philosophy of freedom, based upon quotation of his essential utterances.

Analysis and Appraisal

Such a volume is in Professor Mackaye's power to achieve, as may be seen in his analysis and appraisal of Thoreau's clear-cut startling conceptions. In his most summary paragraph he observes: "(Thoreau) especially emphasized two kinds of liberty or freedom: First, freedom of the individual from coercion originating in the will of other individuals, including that embodied in the customs of society, and second, freedom from coercion originating in his own necessities. The first finds expression in his denunciation of slavery and his preaching of a philosophy of individualism. The second in his preaching and practice of the simple life and the parsimony of needs. Thoreau was not only one of the most useful of men because (among other things) of his effective presentation of these doctrines; he was one of the happiest of men because of his effective practice of the latter one. Thus he fulfilled in exceptional degree the ideal of the useful life—to be happy, and to promote the happiness of others."

Yet our editor is no blind admirer. Although he asserts that the seer "never grasped the potentialities of coöperation," his "social philosophy is a splendid supplement and foil to that of socialism." With genuine insight he reminds us that, "As a rule, men can better afford to be independent in thought than in action. There can hardly be too much of the former kind of independence, but this is not so of the latter. Most kinds of effort require coöperation to be effective, and hence effort cannot often be independent."

Well-Traveled Spain

Spain, by E. Allison Peers. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

WHAT traveler in a strange country, if he were able to choose, would not prefer the company of a cultured and congenial gentleman, an authority on that country, to the services, however faithful, on an ordinary professional guide?

E. Allison Peers, in this latest of his numerous well-known books on Spain, has set for himself the task of being a companion to the traveler in that most glamorous of countries; and because he evidently is the kind of a gentleman referred to above, and is a recognized authority on Spanish civilization, and is thoroughly acquainted with the country, spending, he tells us, approximately one-third of every year in Spain, and because he has an intense yet enlightened love for it, Mr. Peers's book, while remaining essentially a guide book with all of a guidebook's limitation, literally attains to something more.

The explanation of this "something more" lies in the fact that Mr. Peers has written a guidebook, not to "Spain," but to "the Spains." Early in his introductory remarks he warns the intending tourist that "if he intends to see any considerable proportion of the country he is not going to 'Spain' so much as to 'the Spains': that climate, flora, fauna, landscape, type of inhabitant, character, occupations, dialect and many things more differ, not slightly, or even merely noticeably, but intensely and fundamentally between north, south, east, west and centre." The early monarchs of the peninsula were known, not as kings of Spain, but as "reyes de las Españas," and Mr. Peers shows how very definitely, even today, Spain is not one, but many.

He does not content himself, however, with a guide—and a very clear, colorful and comprehensive one — to geographical and monumental "Spains." As professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool, Mr. Peers possesses a profound knowledge of and love for Spanish literature. Out of the depths of this affection and understanding, he has written a thoroughly exceptional, if not unique, guide to the Spain—or rather Spains—of literature.

He has given to the tourist a guide to the best Spanish books which the various regions of Spain have produced, a reading of which "sur le champs" will complete the picture of Spain that he will have derived from the tour outlined and "personally conducted" by Mr. Peers in his book, and go far toward realizing its expressed aim of "cultivating in the traveller abroad the only qualities which a traveller aboad should ever aspire to—a proper humility and a sense of his own unimportance."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Cool-Gray and Peppery-Red

ON AN August Sunday afternoon we were examining the Havemeyer collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Our attendance represented a considerable self-denial. Many attractions were calling. There was our favorite outdoor sport, miniature golf, to which along Riverside Drive many a sky-roofed temple is dedicated. There were the refrigerated motion picture houses. There were bus rides and ball games and band concerts. We turned resolutely toward Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

We had our reward, and not only from the pictures. Unexpected illumination was thrown upon our inquiry into the nature of art.

* * *

From the contemplation of El Greco's "View of Toledo" we were recalled by the insistent beat of voices, breaking the hush proper to an art gallery. The voices, we discovered, were those of attendants, and the subject of their dispute was, not Mr. Ruth's prospects for a new home run record (that very day he batted out No. 42), but the canvases hung on the wallls.

Here was an event. We had spent much time in art museums, and often had been made uncomfortable by the attention of the guards, whose manner made it clear that they anticipated no good from our visit to the treasures under their care. (Did they see us, on the present occasion, gazing longingly at Van der Goes' "Portrait of a Man"?) Never before had we seen a gallery watchman so much as look at a picture, much less debate its merits. And here were two of them in contention over fundamentals. Because the argument was in part ad hominem it was the more stimulating. By all means, here was something not to be missed. In order not to interrupt, we feigned profound interest, as we drew near, in a not particularly interesting Courbet.

* * *

"What I claim is," the Cool-Gray Attendant was saying, "that a picture ought to look like something. Take that El Greeko; no landscape ever looked like that."

"That's what you think," retorted the Peppery-Red Attendant. "But how do you know? The big critics, the men that write about pictures for the papers, the experts—they like it, and they know more than we do about it."

But Cool-Gray was not to be put off by the voice of Authority. "I can't help that," he argued. "To me it's just a matter of common sense. Either a thing is natural or it isn't natural. I never saw grass and trees and clouds look like that, and neither did anyone else."

Peppery-Red held himself in leash. "You can't judge art that way," he reasoned. "What you've got to do is study it. Study the history of the picture, who made it, when he made it, and why he made it that way, then you'll understand it better."

"Oh, that's all poppycock," scoffed Cool-Gray. "There's the picture, plain as day. And you know and I know, without seeing Toledo, that it never looked that way."

"No, not to you and me," Peppery-Red rejoined. "But to the artist, yes. We couldn't see it maybe, because we're not artists, but that's what he saw. The trouble with you is, you expect everybody to see what you see. Artists see more than you or I can see. You've got to study the thing, try to see it as the artist saw it, find out what was in his mind—that's where the picture came from."

* * *

Perhaps it was just as well that a curatorial personage appeared just then at the other end of the gallery. The discussion was becoming heated, and it seems unlikely that Peppery-Red could have strengthened materially his æsthetic position or that Cool-Gray could have dislodged him. We should like to see Peppery-Red's concluding words engraved on the walls of the Metropolitan; they might help numberless visitors to understanding of art.

But what, the Patient Reader is perhaps asking, has all this to do with literature? My dear Sir, is not all art one; and would not he be a dull Bookman indeed who kept his nose in a book and never looked at a picture, saw a play, or listened to music? Besides, your Bookman never goes a-questing without taking some volumes along. This time we carried "The Triumphant Footman" and Mrs. Pennell's racy "Art of Whistler." We never did get to the Footman, though.

* * *

What's that—we can hear Cool-Gray demanding—about all art being one? Though we have little hope of hitting on as clarifying a phrase as Peppery-Red's, or as Voltaire's "All the arts are brothers," there can be no harm in thinking aloud.

In the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, playing nightly at the Lewisohn Stadium, is a young cellist who embodies the quality of joyousness. Musical phrase and rhythm are irresistible to him. He cannot remain still, but sways with the music while awaiting his entry. He seems scarcely restrainable, and at the signal leaps to his strings like a greyhound unleashed. Art? Not exactly; but a valuable asset to an interpretive artist.

Those who have seen "The Green Pastures"—and those who haven't should hesitate no longer—will remember that when the Israelites take leave of Moses, each pilgrim as he passes lays his hand on the leader's shoulder, and that Moses pats each hand in farewell. After the last man has gone, Moses' hand continues its patting motion for a moment. "That's art," some will say. It would be perhaps more accurate to describe it as good stage direction.

* * *

Through nearly all that scene, set by Robert Edmond Jones, you glimpse the close visual association between the art of the stage and the painter's art. The living frieze of the Israelites, trudging in dusty-brown robes against a darkling sky line, has those qualities of form, harmony, balance, line, rhythm and color which go to the making of any work of art, in pigments, in action, in tones or in words.

But that scene is not so much a work of art in itself as an element in a work of art. The play is the art-work. Yet from that scene a great painter could make a new and complete work of art.

"The true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection," said Michelangelo. What then becomes of Whistler's "Art happens"? Shall we not rather say, "Art is"? Then we may cease to think of past and future, of development or progress. The problem, Cool-Gray, is to realize art.

A Portrait of Sir Francis

Sir Francis Bacon. The First Modern Mind. By Byron Steel. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $3.

THE publishers are undoubtedly right in their description of this "amazing record of Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor . . . whose downfall was the climax of one of the most astonishing careers in history." This biography is "fascinating"—to one who already knows something of Bacon and his importance. The author presents the main external facts of this life with agreeable accuracy. In the main he follows the contemporary rapid and terse descriptive technique. He is particularly successful in the portrait of Bacon as Epicurean in tastes and manners; in the description of his mansion at Gorhambury near St. Albans; in the well-sustained picture of the Lord Chancellor's worldly réclame before his fall.

But this is a puzzling book. It has the sketchy style of the popular while not avoiding the footnote of the learned. It incorporates numerous letters (although too many are undated) which the casual reader will hardly stop over. In particular, the correspondence with Bacon's life-long, intimate friend, Tobie Matthew, is quoted to an extent quite disproportionate to the scale of the whole. Such quotation is highly illuminating for those who have the interest to read closely and reconstruct the meaning of the Elizabethan vocabulary. Mr. Steel has thus supplied the main original sources for the understanding of Bacon's complex character and particularly of his conflicting motives. But he is content to leave these materials largely without interpretation, and it is precisely this interpretation which makes contemporary biography so valuable.

What seems to the present reviewer a further defect is the author's failure first to recognize Bacon's writings more fully, and then to relate them to his own inner experience as it develops. The many sided Bacon, however spectacular his visible career, is too important as a writer to have his works passed over so lightly. Mr. Steel never even hints that the Essays wield an incalculable influence in the establishment of one of the most significant modern literary types.

All of which could be forgiven perhaps if the author had attempted to fulfill the promise of his subtitle and in the light of recent numerous reorientations in the history of thought defended his claim that Bacon is "the first modern mind." What does so proud, so august a rank really mean? O grandiose word, modernity! What of Petrarch? Of Leonardo? Of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, and a half dozen others who before Bacon blazed the roads to the modern world? A relative, a dangerous, a treacherous name, this "modern." A little caution, "modern" biographers, when you hazard your items of definitive tribute!

Yet no one would question certain momentous modern beginnings in the rigorous ideal of experiment achieved by Bacon. We ask only that Mr. Steel sketch these beginnings in their perspective. He flatters his readers too much in assuming wide knowledge on their part. For one thing, however, we give thanks: he refuses to believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare.

P. K.

Illustration by Boris Artzybasheff for "Herodotus, the First European Historian," Edited by Gordon King (Doubleday, Doran).

'The Valley of Light'

Mukara, by Muriel Bruce. New York: Rae D. Henkle Co., Inc. $2.50.

AS A novel, "Mukara" grew out of the notes left by Col. P. H. Fawcett, notes on which he had intended to base a work of fiction. It is said that when Colonel Fawcett left England for Brazil on a fresh expedition in quest of a prehistoric city, he gave the notes into the care of George Lynch. Mr. Lynch turned them over to Miss Bruce, and "Mukara" is the result.

The public has had so many good-natured liberties taken with its credulity in the matter of explorations and the like that now one never knows what is what, even with all the available evidence, but that, at any rate, is the substance of Miss Bruce's foreword.

The novel pretty generally follows the conventions of its species, but the species is not too numerous. There are dangerous but sometimes amusing incidents of the trip into the unknown; a mysterious guide who appears at what seems an impenetrable mountain mass; mysteriously beautiful women and handsome men of Caucasian origin; architectural wonders, always including doors which rise or slide instead of merely opening; fabulous treasure; priestesses and wise men; tribal rites, and a strange mixture of primitive social economy with skill, culture, and knowledge beyond the reach of modern man.

In "Mukara" the adventurers are four: Colonel Kirby, a famous explorer; his son Richard, affianced to the daughter of a London archæologist; an Irish chemist and physicist, Dr. Woodcock; and the half-Spanish Antony Freyne, who combined interest in anthropology with a gift of tongues. The four reached the final port of navigation on the Amazon, then the final yucca plantation, then the place where their guides firmly decided to go back; then came an attack by dwarfs, desert, and mountains at last where no mountains were supposed to be—sky-reaching, iridescent, amazing.

When they were once inside the mountains, after incredible difficulties, they found themselves in another world. There was a city, exquisitely planned, a palace and a temple that rose in domed radiance above the rest of the city. There were fine, blond men and women who cared for the strangers and admitted them, surprisingly, into many of their mysteries. This was less surprising when the travelers discovered that their coming had been foreknown—had even been planned as a part of a political plot within the kingdom.

Miss Bruce has exercised a keen imagination in working out the setting and details of her narrative. Her writing glows with lovely pictures and rises to the demand put upon it by the subject. It is not easy to write of one marvel after another, of glory and radiance, living flame and essence of light, without becoming repetitious, but Miss Bruce has held out.

The theory on which the plot supposedly rests is that the city of Mukara was one of the colonies of Mu, the Motherland, which was probably the Pacific continent Lemuria, older even than the lost Atlantis. Some cataclysm dropped Mu into the ocean, but her daughter-city Mukara, along with a few others in scattered portions of the globe, survived. From Mukara came the civilizations, Mayan, Aztec and Incan, of South America. While other civilizations waned Mukara survived in her chalice of hills and preserved knowledge which other civilizations discovered and lost. All this makes good reading.

From Savagery to Commerce: An Introduction to the Theory of Adult Education, by T. S. Foster (London: Cape. 12s. 6d. net) is a second volume of studies of primitive and backward races by the author of "Travels and Settlements of Early Man," published last year. Like the previous book it contains an ambitious introductory essay which appears to have little to do with the chapters which follow. We can imagine Mr. Foster as a stimulating teacher, alive to new ideas and theories, fertile in hypotheses. He appears at present to lack the self-criticism and restraint and the sense of proportion which might enable so lively and vigorous a mind to produce books of lasting value.

Boston to Boston

From Boston to Boston, by Annie Russell Marble. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $2.

WITH Boston, Massachusetts, celebrating a tercentenary, the imagined story of a family emigrating from Boston, England, to Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony shortly after that colony had been established comes pat to the reading of the younger generation for whom it is written. The adventures of the Garrett family in such circumstances are imagined and described by Annie Russell Marble in "From Boston to Boston," with something of the home life in the old English town for beginning, and a seventeenth-century crossing of the Atlantic for connecting link.

As says the Introductory Note: "The incentive and motive of this story were found in an entry in Winthrop's Journal, under date of December, 1630; a record of 'one Richard Garrett, shoemaker of Boston,' who sailed in a shallop from Boston to Plymouth, in that month. With him went four men and his daughter, 'a young girl.'" The voyage was disastrous, what with unexpected storm, sleet, and cold. Garrett never reached Plymouth. Other survivors of the shipwrecked shallop, among them the young girl, were cared for by Indians, eventually reached Plymouth, and so back to Boston. History, recorded by Winthrop, thus provided a name and an episode: "the effort has been to portray the life of these pioneers from 1630 to 1632, blending actual events, as recorded, with some fictitious adventures that seem probable and relevant."

One could hardly write of those first two years of Boston without introducing historically known persons: Governor Endicott, Governor Winthrop, Capt. Myles Standish, and others. The neighborhood relations of the settlements naturally make the story inclusive of Salem, Dorchester, and Plymouth. Research in old documents contributes much "lore" of the local Indians; there was, of course, a younger generation to provide Hannah, 13 years old, and Richard, her older brother, with proper companions. One may reasonably believe that about so, within the limits of the author's creative imagination, went the life of the settlement when Indian Shawmut had just been settled by Puritans and renamed in honor of English Boston.

Mental Gymnastic

The Dangers of Obedience and Other Essays, by Harold J. Laski. London and New York: Harper. 10s. 6d. net; $2.50.

THE author of this book is a professor of political science at London University. He moves easily and freely among the ideas which it is his profession to teach. He has an elastic mind, ever ready to push out from the academic groove into the sphere of practical modern ideas. Moreover he is cosmopolitan, and is as well versed in the affairs of the American social system as in those of Great Britain.

His strength and his deficiency lie in his many-sidedness. While he is never at a loss for diverse illustrations of his arguments, he is often tempted to dazzle us with sidelights from his random studies rather than convince us with careful thought. He is an extremely prolific writer, and would carry far more weight if he reduced his output by half, putting twice as much time into his writing, and avoiding the clumsiness and gracelessness through which his style sometimes becomes shockingly bad. Several of the essays in this volume, including that from which it takes its title, are a repetition of theses sufficiently set forth only a few months ago in his "Liberty in the Modern State."

Professor Laski is at his best when he is dealing with ideas which have not become stale in his thought by constant enunciation in the lecture room. Thus, in dealing with the relation between teacher and student, with the "Academic Mind," and with the function of universities, he has much to say that is well worth consideration. In his view it is the function of a university to teach the student "how facts are converted into truth"; and the pathway to that end is a "training in the habit of skepticism." By "skepticism" he means unwillingness to accept current generalizations until they have been sifted to the bottom. The student's task is to "learn the art of thought," and a university will have failed "when its students are not aroused to passionate discussion among themselves." From his own experience and astute observation he has many suggestions to offer to lecturers and teachers.

He comes to one very interesting conclusion about "the relation of the practical man to the academic mind." The usual British view is that British universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge, suffer by too much aloofness from the practical world, tending to revolve in a circle of academic ideas insufficiently quickened by contacts with modern life. In this respect they are often unfavorably contrasted with German universities. Professor Laski does not share that opinion. "The relation should be as distant as is compatible with academic efficiency." He gives this as his reason:

"Once practical men begin to meddle with universities, mediocrity within is given its opportunity. . . . Volume of publication becomes the measure of academic quality. The skillful popularizer, whom the practical man can read with pleasure, is almost inevitably mistaken for the scholar."

The point was well worth making, for it is of first importance that no shoddiness should touch a university, and that it should not be diverted from the disinterested pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

He is severe in his criticism of the American political system. "The rigidity of the system in which he (the President) is enclosed, the knowledge that his power is fugitive, the checks and balances which surround him on every hand, these serve only to illustrate the basic thesis that the separation of powers is the confusion of powers."

Professor Laski offers some ingenious plans for making democracy more effective in its expression of the national will. His essay, "Can Business Be Civilized?" is an attempt to discover methods of organizing business as a profession, and putting the profit-making motive in its proper limited place in the social scheme. The author is full of ideas which are thrown to and fro like shuttlecocks in his nimble mental gymnastic. If only, as a writer, he would treat his readers with a little more respect, we feel sure he would produce a book from which their respect, without qualification, could not be withheld.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Day a Poet Called

IT WAS one of my dull days. I stood in the road in front of the house trying to decide whether to go down and mend the pasture fence or tackle the job of repairing the flooring in the west bay in the barn. In either case hammer and nails would be needed. As I turned into the house to get them I observed the figure of a solitary pedestrian coming down the road.

When I came out of the house with the tools, this pedestrian had reached my elm tree and was standing there, looking up into its branches.

"Looking for gypsy moth?" I asked, thinking he might possibly be a Government agent.

He glanced at me with a little smile and shook his head. "No," said he, "just looking."

Something about the man held my attention and I waited while he came nearer. He walked slowly, as though he enjoyed leisure, and I had time to observe certain details of his face and apparel. He was dressed in neither the working clothes of a farmer nor a sport costume, but in a somewhat baggy suit that looked like a business man's old clothes. His coat he carried on his arm. His hat was an old brown felt. His shirt was a gray flannel, somewhat faded, that looked as if it had been worn thin by washing. The only sign of urbanity was a black silk cravat tied somewhat negligently in a bow. His face was the sort that I think of as beautifully homely. Somehow one seldom sees that spiritual light in a handsome man's face. His features were irregular. His gray eyes had almost a sleepy look. But his smile was sweet and winning and he had the brow of an intellectual.

I asked him to come into the house and he responded by seating himself on the slope of the lawn. I squatted beside him. He asked me about my cow, my water supply, my orchards.

"I hope you don't think me inquisitive," said he with his ready smile.

"Not at all," I replied. "Doubtless you wish to become better acquainted with Lisburn, which is a laudable ambition."

"No," said he, and there was a peculiar drawl in his speech that suggested a country upbringing. "I am not trying to learn anything. I am just out after impressions. The best way to go about, I think, is without an object, but with open eyes and ears, and let such impressions sink in as will. Only the impressions that are worth while stick, and they may be taken out later and examined and perhaps minted into coin."

I wondered if he could be a writer of some sort. At least he was something of a philosopher. We talked at some length about impressions. We agreed that Wordsworth, when he saw his daffodils, probably had no idea of making a poem about them. He merely enjoyed the gay sight.

"But of course," said I, "it takes a poet to transmute such impressions into words and music."

To this he made no reply. He lapsed, indeed, into a thoughtful silence, at which I myself became talkative—a fact of which I was afterward a little ashamed. Said I:

"I have occasionally given thought myself to this matter of the importance of impressions. And there are other things—encounters. By that I mean those unplanned-for meetings with persons or events outside our own volition, that may recast our thoughts and reshape a day or a lifetime. Thus Wordsworth encountered his daffodils. Because of these encounters our lives are never just as we had planned them."

"You deal, I see, in abstraction," said he.

"Not entirely," I replied. "The normal way of living is that in which there is a fair balance of impressions and encounters. Too many encounters are as bad as too few."

I went on to illustrate. The lives of men and women in large cities, it seemed to me, are too often overcrowded with encounters. Little time is left for impressions, and the impressions come so rapidly and in so confused a jumble that they fail to register on the consciousness; they are neither assimilated nor comprehended.

Thoreau, on the other hand, living alone in his hut on Walden Pond, imbibed impressions like a sponge, but his encounters were too few for a good balance.

It should be possible to discover some golden mean between the Occidental manner of living which seeks feverishly for accomplishment, and the Hindoo manner which would put a man into a state of abstract blessedness through meditation. It was my notion that this golden mean could best be discovered in the country.

"Provided the isolation is not too great," amended my visitor. "You never miss the encounters, the human contacts, till you have to do without them."

"Yes," said I, "that is true. One should seek just enough contact, just enough solitude. But on the whole I think you will admit that the world is too much with us."

He thought a moment and then said: "After all, the response is the thing. Some people are so sluggish that they do not respond to anything, either encounters or impressions. And they do not all live in the city, either. Just as sound is said not to exist unless there are ears to hear it, so beauty and the vital interests of human life do not exist unless there are hearts that can receive them. That man is richest who accepts most keenly its impressions and encounters and gives them out again in some form or other."

I cannot recall all that he said after that; I wish I had written it down. I found it strangely stimulating. It changed the mood of that day completely. He told me of impressions that had meant a good deal to him.

Once he ascended Mount Mansfield for the view, only to find that the clouds lowered before his party reached the top, so that all the view they got was of a limitless sea of mist. It was a disappointment, of course, after the labor of the climb, but he said that he had never regretted it. The feeling of isolation from the world, like that of Noah on Ararat before the waters subsided, made a profound impression on him. And when at length the fog partially cleared away and rocks and treetops began to emerge, it was like witnessing the creation.

Once he visited a great foundry in Pittsburgh. He disliked the noise and the tenseness, wanted to get out. There was something menacing in this overemphasis of power. It seemed as if the great monster might escape from the puny control of men at any moment. But long afterward he saw with the eye of recollection the red glare from furnace doors and molten metal, gleaming on the sweaty backs of men, as a strangely, grimly beautiful thing, and he heard again the uproar as a polonaise of labor.

Can you wonder that I was fascinated by talk like that, on my own lawn on a summer morning? He talked of slighter things, too, of the murmur of unseen brooks, the twitter of a wakeful bird in the night, of cardinal flowers growing in hidden places where no man sees them.

I glanced about at our hills, at the waving grass of my barn lot, at the swaying branches of my elm.

"One can, I suppose, receive impressions at home," said I.

From that our talk drifted to the home instinct and the quality of contentment. I found him an exceedingly human sort of man, though obviously intellectual and widely read. There was a singular modesty about him that I liked, almost a shyness, and an apparent disregard for many of the conventional opinions and purposes of mankind. In trying to describe him later to Madam I hit upon the word "unworldly."

We sat talking there for over an hour, I believe. Then he arose and said he must be going, that he had enjoyed our talk. I asked him if he would not like a glass of milk. He preferred water, he said, and would come into the house for it. He looked about with interest as he drank, and congratulated Madam on her kitchen. I slipped into the parlor and got our guest book.

"There is a little rite that I must ask you to perform," said I, handing him the pencil. "We demand it of all who set foot inside the house."

Smilingly he acquiesced. He turned toward the door as I took back the book.

I flatter myself that I suppressed all evidence of surprise at what I read. I refrained from the obvious banalities. But I was overwhelmed with astonishment, pleasure, a sense of dramatic revelation. The name he had written was that of one of America's most eminent poets.

All I could say was: "Thank you. I hope you will come again."

"I will," said he, and departed.

Later a quotation occurred to me, from "The Last Harvest" by John Burroughs, which explains, in a measure, why I have thought it worth while to set down the record of this encounter: "The most memorable days in our lives are the days when we meet a great man." W. A. D.

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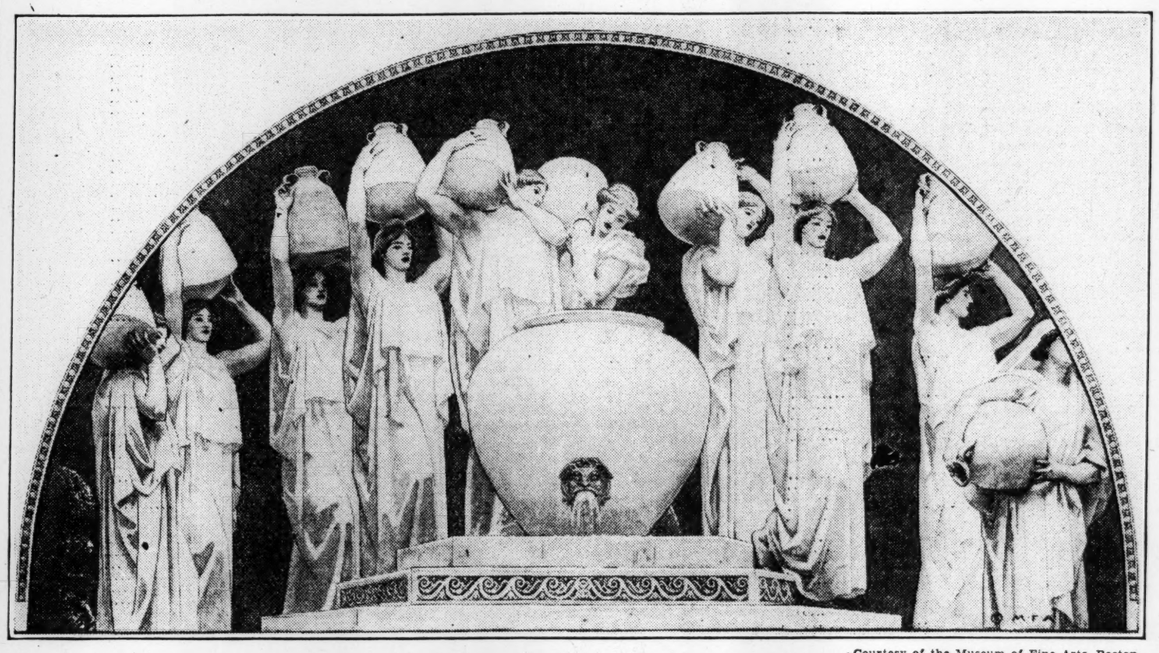
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Icelandic Literature

In Iceland the contrast between the man and the house he lives in is the strongest possible, and oversets in a delightful manner all one's English notions of fitness. He is poor, to be sure, poor in the sense of having very little ready money—there is less money in all Iceland than in many an English country town. But he is a person of . . . eminent respectability. He is in no danger of want; is the owner of horses, sheep, and oxen, very likely of broad lands which his family has held for centuries. His pedigree not improbably goes back further than that of all but three families in England. He considers himself altogether your equal, behaves as such (though he now no longer hesitates to receive some remuneration for his hospitality), and such, in fact, he is. Along with a certain want of finish in some of his personal habits, he has a complete ease and independence of manner, and a simple courtesy which, as it flows from this ease, is in no danger of being mistaken for servility. He is, moreover, an educated man, who, if a priest, speaks a little Latin, anyhow perhaps a little Danish, has learnt pretty much all that the island has to teach him, and is certain to be familiar with the masterpieces of his own ancient literature. It is this knowledge of the Sagas that has more than anything else given him a measure of elevation as well as culture. It has stimulated his imagination, and added to his people and country a sort of historical dignity which their position in the modern world could never entitle them to. It has also cultivated his taste, given him a turn for reading generally, made him capable of taking in ideas. Few are the houses in Iceland which do not contain a library; and twice, in spots of rather exceptional wretchedness, I found exceptionally good ones—one chiefly of legal and historical treatises, and the other an excellent collection of Sagas and poetry, in a lonely and miserable hovel at the foot of Hekla. It is a remarakble evidence of the power of an old literature which has struck deep root in the . . . people that, ever since the golden days when that literature sprang up, there have not been wanting, except for about a century and half of darkness before the Reformation, poets as well as prose writers of substantial merit. The last fifty years have produced several highly valued, and, so far as a stranger can judge, rightly valued by their countrymen; and one is told that at this moment "to be a good skald," as the Sagas express it, is no rare accomplishment, and that many of the farmers . . . at whose houses we stayed are able to turn a neat sonnet on occasion just as their ancestors were wont to pour forth those strange little poems (visus) which are the despair of modern interpreters. Strangest of all, this literature has preserved the language almost untouched by the wearing and varying influences of time and foreign intercourse. Modern Icelandic has adopted a very few Danish and Latin words, has dropped a few old grammatical forms, and has introduced some slightly different modes of construction. But, for all practical purposes, it is the Icelandic of the twelfth century; and differs less from the language which Egil, son of Skallagrim, spoke when he fought against the Scots for King Atelstan in A. D. 936 than the English of Tennyson differs from that of Gower, or the French of Michelet from Philip of Comines.—VISCOUNT BRYCE, in "Memories of Travel."



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Danaïdes. From the Mural Painting by John Singer Sargent

The Pearl of Great Price

That the pearl of great price
I may duly uncover,
Grant me, great Lapidary,
The zeal of the lover;

And let Thine be the Voice
Leading forth to the field,
Thine the vigor of hands
On the spade that I wield.

Thine be the tent I pitch,
As the stars shall be Thine
That shall lend me their patience
For the long design.

Be Thine the earth-fragrance,
Thine the blown verdure
Where the furrows are made
Of my many a failure.

Thine too the pearl agleam,
Yea, the glory be Thine:
Only the song and the health
Of the questing be mine.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Playland

Over the old house, built by my grandfather, Thomas Tilden Bailey, after he cleared the land in 1822, the snow fell softly; the rain pattered; the salt east wind sang; the chimney swifts scaled; the martins twittered; the great nut trees cast their slow moving shadows, and the vast night sky its peace. . . .

I thought our yard was the best place to play in that the village afforded. . . . There were the great trees, under which the South Scituate Stage used to stand while the passengers went to Boston on the train. There was the omnibus, that father used to drive to the Center to the Old Meeting House on Sundays, before the New Church was built in the Village. That was the best play house, rain or shine, that any children ever had. Near it, behind a high board fence, was the most orderly and fruitful kitchen garden I ever saw. Father worked in it before breakfast. Then there was the big barn with horses and cows and pigs, with high dark hay mows and hay chutes to slide through, when you dared; and a wood carver's shop with tools of all kinds. Below the barn was the henhouse and yard, and beyond that the mill.

The mill was a wonder world where Father and Andrew and Mr. Osborne made shingles and wagon hubs and shoe cases and fence posts and piazza columns and rosettes and finials for the new church. Here were great banks of yellow sawdust to play in, sloping down to the edge of the swamp where we built block villages and wharves and freight steamers and sailboats a foot long. . . .

And then, outside, all around spread the blessed country where we roamed as Robin Hood's men, and as Indians, and as pioneers in the "Unexplored Regions" we found in our big geographies. . . . We discovered where the sweet flags grew earliest (how good the hidden tender leaves were!); where the swamp apples were the juiciest . . . where grew the biggest huckleberries and blackberries and raspberries and thimbleberries . . . and which trees in Uncle Joe Gannett's peach orchard ripened their fruit first—and last! We learned just where and when to go for the sweetest arbutus flowers, the biggest golden cowslips, the longest stemmed purple violets, the pinkest anemones, the tallest jack-in-the-pulpits, the largest trout lilies, the handsomest Turk's caps, and the most brilliant cardinal flowers, and goldenrods, and purple asters. — HENRY TURNER BAILEY, in "Yankee Notions."

SARGENT'S mural painting, "The Danaïdes," is full of grace and light and cool refreshment. Against a background as blue as the skies above fair Argos, their home in ancient Greece, file the white-robed daughters of Danaus, in their incessant labor of pouring water into an open fountain, urn or cistern. This classic legend, like many others, shows traces of two origins, one in outstanding phenomena of nature, the other in the conflict of human wills, both sources almost inextricably woven together. In the nature legend, we find the maidens symbolizing those springs which gush up in the hot and sandy land, and gathering into some stream, bring cool refreshment to the whole people. The other thread of the legend concerns the desire of the maidens to remain free from marriage, bringing out a great conflict of wills when fifty valiant suitors appear and only one maiden accepts. The outcome of this conflict was their sentence, imposed by Athena, who assigns to them the futile task of filling a leaking cistern.

The mural is beautiful and delicate in color and in composition. It is full of sunlight, seen in the vivid blue background and the yellow shadows. Where but from the sunlight in which they stand under the blue sky, could the white robes have taken on their golden tints? The complementary color orange is introduced in several tones. Gold, pale gold, is the soft hair of the maidens. The water pots are the pale orange hue called by the potters "biscuit," the natural color of most clays when fired.

Fair-skinned, blue-eyed, and tall are these legendary sisters in a land where mortals were dark-skinned. The water gushing from the upturned pot and from the fountain-head is crystal-white. Blue, white, and gold is the delicate color scheme..

The composition is full of interest. The line of the arch into which the painting is set is followed in general by the line of heads which are brought up by the mounting steps into a curve, and the bend of the knees and heavy shadow of drapery under them follows this line. It is interesting to note how the effect is achieved of ease, grace, and lightness with the water pots; these are large and heavy, because full of water. Carried up to the heads of the figures, they might easily have had the effect of crushing down the whole composition. The eye is carried up, however, by the vertical drapery, the slender, raised arms and the strong line of the arch above, which bring about the illusion of lightness even against the heavily rounded base of the pots and their horizontal line; and more variety in their pose has been brought in than in any other element of the picture. Interest focuses in the central motive of both picture and legend, the broken cistern, the old water pot that cannot contain the new water—or is it just the fountain-source that refreshes the fair land of Argos?

This painting is one of the mural decorations by John Singer Sargent in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which were unveiled in November, 1925. It is heroic in size, filling the arch at one end of the rotunda on the second floor of the museum.

Cloud and Dew

The white cloud rose—the white cloud fled—
The peace of heaven returned in dew,
And soft and far the noontide shed
Its holiness of blue.

—RUSKIN, in "The Two Boyhoods."

Rechte Beharrlichkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Wörterbucherklärung für das Wort „beharren" lautet: „eine eingeschlagene Richtung beibehalten". Häufig ist das zu schnelle Aufgeben von Plänen die Ursache scheinbarer Niederlage. Halbvollendete Arbeit ist das Hindernis im Leben vieler, die keinen Erfolg haben. Die Menschen stürzen sich leicht mit Eifer, manchmal mit ungezügeltem und nicht mit Weisheit vereinbarem Eifer auf einen Plan und geben die Arbeit nach einigen Tagen oder Monaten Anstrengung auf aus Entmutigung oder Mangel an Standhaftigkeit, etwas fortzusetzen, das keinen sofortigen Erfolg verspricht. Wäre die Eigenschaft Beharrlichkeit geübt worden, so hätte in vielen Fällen ein erfolgreicher Ausgang den Arbeiter belohnt.

In ihrer Kindheit schien es der Verfasserin dieser Betrachtung sehr an Beharrlichkeit zu fehlen. Es fiel ihr schwer, überhaupt eine Arbeit zu Ende zu führen. Sie verlangte nach etwas Neuem, sobald ihr eine Aufgabe lästig wurde; und die Arbeit blieb oft unvollendet. Diese schlechte Gewohnheit wurde vollständig geheilt, als sie in späteren Jahren begann, die Christliche Wissenschaft zu studieren, und verstehen lernte, daß Gott, das unendlich Gute, in Vollständigkeit und Vollkommenheit zum Ausdruck kommt. Es bedurfte beharrlicher Anstrengung, den falschen Sinn von Kränklichkeit, dem sie verfallen war, loszuwerden; und zur Wiederherstellung der Gesundheit war ein tatsächliches Betätigen der während der Kindheit fehlenden Eigenschaft Beharrlichkeit nötig.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 230): „Erfolg im Leben hängt mehr von beharrlicher Anstrengung, vom Ausnützen von Augenblicken als von irgend etwas anderem ab". Beharrliche Anstrengung in der rechten Richtung ist Beten ohne Unterlaß. Die Bereitwilligkeit, eine rechte Arbeit fortzusetzen und das Ergebnis dem göttlichen Prinzip zu überlassen, zeugt von Gehorsam und Treue,—Eigenschaften, die die Verheißungen ererben. Christus Jesus lehrte dies, als er sagte: „Bittet, so wird euch gegeben; suchet, so werdet ihr finden; klopfet an, so wird euch aufgetan". Auch sprach er von einem, der um Mitternacht zu seinem Freunde ging und von ihm empfing, worum er bat, weil er so beharrlich darum bat.

Gottes Herrlichkeit kommt in Vollständigkeit zum Ausdruck, in uneingeschränkter Anstrengung, das Rechte zu vollbringen. Das Leben großer Männer und Frauen ist ein Ausdruck der Geduld und Ausdauer. Das Geheimnis der erfolgreichen Laufbahn vieler Menschen liegt ohne Zweifel darin, daß sie Eigenschaften wie Geduld, Langmut und Beharrlichkeit geübt haben, die in Verbindung mit folgerichtigem, einsichtsvollem Bemühen dem Gesetz entsprechen, das immer zum Guten wirkt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt nicht nur die Notwendigkeit beharrlichen Erkennens der Wahrheit über Gesundheit sondern auch das Ergebnis fortgesetzten Aufrechterhaltens der Argumente mangelhafter Gesundheit. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 220) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wenn die Leute glauben, daß ein Mensch krank sei und er es weiß, und sie von ihm als krank sprechen, wenn sie anderen Leuten einreden, daß er krank sei, in den Zeitungen veröffentlichen, daß es ihm nicht gut gehe, und bei dieser Tätigkeit von Gemüt über Gemüt beharren, so ist die Folge, daß er glauben wird, er sei krank,—und Jesus sagte zu dem Weibe, es werde ihr ihrem Glauben gemäß geschehen".

Nehmen wir an, jemand habe sich diesem nachteiligen Argumentieren irrtümlicherweise hingegeben und habe dabei beharrt, bis ihn anscheinend die Fesseln der Krankheit gebunden hielten. Dann sollte er wissen, daß das Umkehren dieses Denkvorgangs durch das Verständnis, das die Christliche Wissenschaft verleiht, seinen Zustand vollständig ändern kann, und daß Gesundheit erkannt und bewiesen werden kann. Ebenso verhält es sich mit scheinbarem Verlust oder Mißerfolg. Solche Zustände sind nicht das Ergebnis des göttlichen Gesetzes, sondern der Unkenntnis des Gesetzes Gottes und der Macht rechten Denkens. Es erfordert vielleicht beharrliche Anstrengung in Verbindung mit geistigem Verständnis, beständig das Rechte zu erklären; doch es ist ausführbar, und wunderbare Umwandlungen in menschlichen Angelegenheiten gehen vor sich, wenn die Menschen, die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft unterwiesen sind, in rechtem Denken beharren.

Der wachsame Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt bald dem widrigen Augenschein der materiellen Sinne entgegengesetzt denken, sei nun das Zeugnis für Verlust, Krankheit oder Gefahr; und er beharrt in diesem Vorgang geistigen Denkens, bis das falsche Zeugnis der geistigen Tatsache weicht,—bis, wo es not tut, Gesundheit wiederhergestellt ist und Harmonie herrscht. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 462): „Wenn der Weg gewiesen ist, liegt in dieser Aufgabe nichts Schwieriges, noch Mühsames; doch Selbstverleugnung, Aufrichtigkeit, Christlichkeit und Ausdauer allein gewinnen den Preis, wie es gewöhnlich auf jedem Gebiete des Lebens der Fall ist".

Der Schüler lernt auch alles, was er nicht erleben will, sorgfältig aus seinem Denken ausschließen. Auf diese Art kann man sein Heim, sein Geschäft, seine Harmonie einsichtsvoll beschützen. Erwartung des Guten und ehrliche, beharrliche Anstrengung, es zu erlangen, bringen den sicheren Lohn des Gesegnetseins und des Friedens.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Blue Butterfly

Butterfly with the cornflower wings,
To me you are the part of summer that brings
More dreams than June's first rose;
You are a bearer of golden schemes
When summer flowers unclose
And broadcast their pollen of dreams.

ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL.

Right Persistency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DICTIONARY definition of the word "persist" is "to continue in a chosen course." Frequently a too ready abandonment of projects is the cause of seeming defeat. Half-finished work is the stumblingblock along the path of many unsuccessful careers. Men are apt to launch a project with zeal, sometimes untempered and not according to wisdom, and after a few days or months of effort to abandon the work because of discouragement or lack of stability to pursue what promises no immediate reward. In many instances, had the quality of persistence been exercised, a successful issue would have rewarded the worker.

As a child, the writer seemed greatly lacking in the ability to persist. It was with difficulty that any work was brought to completion. Something new was desired when a task became irksome, and the work was often left unfinished. This wrong habit was completely healed when, in later years, she began the study of Christian Science and learned that God, infinite good, is expressed through completeness and perfection. Persistent effort was required to eliminate the false sense of invalidism into which she had fallen; and restoration to health involved active use of the quality of persistence which had been lacking in childhood.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 230), "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." Persistent effort in a right direction is unceasing prayer. Willingness to pursue right work, leaving the outcome to divine Principle, evidences obedience and faithfulness,—qualities which inherit the promises. Christ Jesus taught this when he said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." And again he spoke of a certain one who went to a friend's house at midnight and received what he asked for because of his importunity.

God is glorified in completeness, in the full measure of effort toward the accomplishment of right. The lives of great men and women are expressions of patience and perseverance. The secret of many successful careers undoubtedly lies in the fact that individuals have brought into exercise qualities such as patience, forbearance, and persistence, which, coupled with consistent, intelligent effort, conform to the law that always operates for good.

Christian Science shows the need of persistent realization of the truth about health; and it also shows the result of continuing to uphold the arguments of ill health. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 220) that if people "believe that a man is sick and knows it, and speak of him as being sick, put it into the minds of others that he is sick, publish it in the newspapers that he is failing, and persist in this action of mind over mind, it follows that he will believe that he is sick,—and Jesus said it would be according to the woman's belief."

Suppose one has mistakenly followed this unprofitable line of argument and persisted in it until the shackles of disease seem to have bound him; he may then know that, by the reversal of this process of thinking through the understanding which Christian Science gives, the entire condition may be changed for him and health be recognized and demonstrated. So, too, with seeming loss or failure. Such conditions are not the result of divine law, but of ignorance of God's law and of the power of right thinking. It may require persistent effort, coupled with spiritual understanding, to keep one's declarations on the side of right, but it can be done; and wonderful transformations are taking place in human affairs as individuals, instructed by Christian Science, persist in right thinking.

The alert student soon learns to think in opposition to the discordant evidence of the material senses, whether the testimony be that of loss, sickness, or danger; and he persists in this process of spiritual thinking until the wrong testimony gives place to the spiritual fact, until, where needed, health is restored and harmony reigns. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 462), "There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

The student also learns carefully to exclude from his thinking that which he does not want brought into his experience. Thus one may intelligently protect his home, his business, his harmony. Expectancy of good and honest, persistent effort in the pursuit of it bring the sure rewards of blessedness and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A River Story

The little river
Trickles down
From the mountains,
Weaving
A silvery pathway
Through the willows:
Under the wooden bridge
Skirting the slope,
Where cattle browse
In the languid air
Of noon.

The little river
Follows its devious course
Past miniature gardens,
Past a white tent
Huddled close to shore,
Until it comes
To the city;
Where,
Seized with a sudden shyness
It loses itself
In the sand.

But when the coolness
Of twilight
Has touched it,
The little river
Emerges again,
Winding down to the sea
Far to the southward,
Among the green willows.

MABEL WHITMAN PHILLIPS.

The Heart of London

The year passes in Hyde Park like the figures in a kaleidoscope.

Even in winter months young and old frequent the Park. Then comes the spring with its many-hued flowers. Crocuses, snowdrops, daffodils, narcissi, gorse and broom gladden the eye. The leaves unfold upon the trees, laburnum fights pinky-brown copper beech, horse chestnuts raise their blooms, hawthorn scents the air and lilac abounds. Then it is that the daffodil beds become a dream along the precincts of the Park Lane or the Bayswater Road, giving forth sweet scents and glorious masses of colour. Flower beds were first instituted in Hyde Park in 1860; so you see flower beds are not so very old. . . .

Rhododendrons burst into flower, quickly followed by those gorgeous beds of yellow azalea that we, who love the Park, know so well.

In the seventies and eighties almost the most fashionable hour in the Park was the early morning from seven to ten. It was the exercising ground of . . . London. Great doctors, lawyers, judges, actors, writers and painters went forth to ride before breakfast, and their day's work began. As a child of seven, and for many years after that, I rode every morning early with my father in Rotten Row, returning to breakfast, to change my habit and go to school, and for seven years more I did the same with my husband, going instead of to school on my return, to the kitchen to order the dinner. My acquaintance with Hyde Park is, therefore, not imaginary. . . .

People no longer drive coaches or phaetons or dress smartly for a leisurely tour of the Park in barouches and Victorias. Instead we see swift-moving motor-cars passing busily along, intent on getting as rapidly as possible from one point to another. And since the war taxicabs and bicycles have entered the sacred precincts. — MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE, in "Hyde Park: Its History and Romance."

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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STOCK TRADING PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

Volume of Business Light and Price Movements Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp gyrations in today's stock market, set in motion by yesterday's stampede of shorts, left the general level of share prices about where they were last night.

Heavy profit-taking and renewed bear selling caused a sharp dip in the first half-hour which gave shorts who had stood aside yesterday a chance to cover at more favorable levels.

Hangover short covering and further efforts of bulls to extend the rally more than canceled the early losses, but the list sold off again just before the close, and final quotations showed gains and losses about evenly balanced.

Shorts appeared to have been caught in a few of the less active shares, and Motor Products shot up 9 points, International Business Machines 6, Columbian Carbon 4 and Norfolk & Western 3.

United States Steel, after selling off 1½, rallied to close 1 higher, and Eastman and New York Central gained about a point. Radio, after dropping 3, closed off 1¼, and General Electric, American Telephone, Byers, American Can, General Motors and Goodyear lost about a point.

Vanadium and Case lost 1¾. The closing tone was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares. Trading was light and highly professional.

News from the steel industry at the end of the week was less discouraging. Leading plants in the Youngstown area are expected to maintain operations at about the present rate during the next week. Steel scrap at Chicago was a little firmer, after earlier firmness noted at Pittsburgh. On the whole, however, sentiment in the steel industry lacked the optimism of a month ago, for this is the time of year when operations normally increase.

Radio's Report

Outstanding in the news was Radio Corporation's report for the first half. Since the company had failed to make a report for the first quarter, Wall Street was awaiting the report with great interest, and found it decidedly less satisfactory than the more optimistic estimates in brokerage circles had indicated. It had been expected that the company might not only earn its preferred dividends, but show balance of a few cents on the common. Preferred dividends only about 20 per cent earned, necessitating a reduction of surplus by about $2,000,000, was a distinct disappointment.

Radio stock, however, has frequently been more inclined to advance than to decline after bad news is out of the way, and after a drop in the early trading was quickly supported, by the afternoon it had recovered most of its

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Drought Adds Uncertainty —U. S. Foreign Trade Off —Gain in Argentina

Into the normally dull business period of July and August has been injected the uncertainty due to the effects of drought in crops. It is generally considered too early to predict the results of recent crop developments, though it is recognized that higher prices may be expected to offset to a considerable extent the reduction in the size of agricultural yields.

Railroad authorities are not prepared to say what will be the consequences in the transportation field though some belief that traffic will be diminished is now expressed. On the other hand, it is pointed out that corn, the crop most affected by the weather, is one of which only 15 to 20 per cent is shipped from the farms.

Another 2 per cent decrease is reported in the operations of the steel industry. This is attributed to uncertainty developing since the publication of drought news.

In the industrial and merchandising fields there has been little change in conditions and indicators pointing to a general upward turn are yet lacking. However, a number of companies are reporting progress, some of them showing gains even over last year.

Foreign Trade Declines

Foreign trade of the United States touched the lowest level of the last 10 years in July, reflecting world economic conditions as well as foreign sentiment in regard to the United States tariff. America, nevertheless, has been a big lender abroad this year, and the funds so placed are expected to aid in reviving purchasing power of European countries and to have a favorable long-term effect on world trade.

To this lending policy is attributed the recent outflow of gold from the United States.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $30,767,000 compared with $70,940,000 last week and $34,322,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,870,342,000, a drop of 14 per cent, compared with last week. Compared with a year ago clearings declined 28.6 per cent.

Volume of business during the week ended Aug. 9, as measured by bank debits outside New York City, showed an increase of 16 per cent over the preceding week, according to the Department of Commerce. Wholesale prices gained slightly over the preceding week.

Car loadings in the latest reported week totaled 918,335 cars, a decline of 1014 compared with the previous week, and 187,585 compared with the like period of 1929.

Argentine Trade More Active

Somewhat more activity is displayed by Argentine business. Foreign exchange is reported steadier. Cables to the United States Commerce Department state that there has been considerable improvement in cereal and linseed prices.

Peruvian business is practically unchanged. The decline in prices has made necessary the formation of a commission to prevent speculation and the Peruvian Government has authorized such a step. Credit is tighter.

Swedish industrials showing some decline. This development, however, follows a period of unusual activity. Certain mechanical workshops, electrical manufactures and the shipbuilding industry are still busy. Despite some unfavorable factors, Swedish business is is reported as remaining in a sound condition, with employment at good levels.

Reports indicate that the Indian situation is practically clearing. The current rupee loan is being favorably received.

Leading Stock Markets

This week was a period in which a heavy short interest in the New York stock market evidently was the basis for a sudden turnabout in the price trend of securities. Trading throughout most of the week was quiet, with the market reflecting the renewed uncertainty over business prospects.

The week began with a steady market, but Tuesday's 2,000,000-share session resulted in a severe reaction which carried prices down 2 to 14 points. With the publication of estimates that the short interest in the market amounted to upward of 5,000,000 shares, the scene was laid for a spectacular rally on Friday. Brokers' loans decreased $59,000,000 this week.

A feature of the London stock market was the rise in the 5 per cent war loan to a record high at £104. During the period motor shares and African coppers came into demand while Celanese was a weak feature.

Paris and Berlin prices have been irregular this week, with the undertone at Berlin showing easiness.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN BUSINESS SHOWN DURING LAST WEEK

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says: The trade and industrial situation, on the one hand reflecting the injection of better weather but on the other of official pronouncements of heavy damage to corn and some other crops seems rather spotty, with benefits to retail trade and crops of grain and lower temperatures outside of the South, partly offset by uncertainties as to just how much of the July and August damage has been repaired.

Cooler weather has unquestionably helped retail trade, this mainly in disposal of summer goods at "sales" and in some areas a slight picking up of industry is noted against which is noted the growth of uncertainty in buying and prices of iron and steel, which it may take Sept. 1 crop reports to decide.

The cereal crop outturn is about 5 per cent off from a year ago, which in turn showed about the same reduction from 1928.

CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS

A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. was awarded the issue of $7,000,000 City of Chicago 4 per cent General Corporate Bonds with a bid of 100.325. Five bids were presented for the bonds, which mature serially from July 1, 1932, to Jan. 1, 1934. It is expected that public offering of the bonds will be made shortly.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2¼ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—The season's wheat crop in the state of New South Wales was officially estimated today at 70,000,000 bushels.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97¾	97¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76⅝	76⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161½	160¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	106⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅞	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅜	97⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95¾
B&O 4½s cv	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	104	104
Buff R&P 4½s '57	94	94
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98½
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅜	89⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104	104
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅝	95⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s R	100½	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅞	100⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	69½	69½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51¼	51¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100	100
Chi RI&P& rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100½	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101½	101½
Colonial Oil 6s	62¾	62¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅞	102¾
Columbus Pow 4½s	95¼	95¼
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106¾
Crown Tel 6s	97½	97½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	100¾	100¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Edith Bork 6s	102½	102½
Erie 5s '67	92¾	92¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103	102¾
Gen Theater 6s	93¼	93
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	63½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76⅞	76⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110	109½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅞	97¾
Kendall 5½s ww	97½	97½
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Long Dock 6s '25	105¾	105½
Louis Ark 5s	82¼	82¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	41¼	41¼
Manila Sol 4s '59	75½	75½
Met Edison 4½s	100	100
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¼	79¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	108
Montana Power 5s A '62	103¼	103¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95	95
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102⅛	102⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109	108½
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	98⅞	98⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96½	96½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122⅞	122½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48⅛	48⅛
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5½	5½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s G	100⅝	100½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	101	101
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	48⅛	48⅛
Ore Wash RR 5s N 4s '61	93⅜	93¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅞	102⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅛	106
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82¼	82¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101	101
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅜	98¼
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103¾	103¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅝	110⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88	88
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96¾	96½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101⅛	101
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	99
Purity Baking 5s '58	95	95
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101	101
Richfield Oil 6s	88¾	88¾
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102½	102½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL & SF 4s A '50	91⅝	91⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL SW 1st 4s '89	89	89
StL SW 1st 5s '52	100¾	100¾
StP & KCSL 1½4s '41	98⅝	98⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51⅛	50⅞
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅞	99⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¼	100⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅝	89⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	110¾	110¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124	123
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	104⅜	104
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112	112
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¼	107¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅝	48⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	101½
US Rubber 5s '47	83	82¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	96½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89½	89½
Wabash 4½s '78	94	93⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s	13¼	91½
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86⅜	86⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100½	100⅜
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102	102
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	110	109⅝
Western Un 5s '60	105⅛	105
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92½	92½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	92½	92½
White Engle Oil 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug16	Last Aug15
3½s '47	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	102.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.4	102.1	102.1	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	103.
US 3¾s '47	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.27
US 4¼s '52	112.20	112.20	112.20	112.20	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86
Antioquia 2nds 7s '57	72½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91½
Argentine 5½s '62	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept' 60	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅛
Australia 4½s '57	79½
Australia 5s '57	87¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼
Belgium (King) 7s '50	109¾
Berlin 6½s '50	96⅛
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	69
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	78½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	77¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100
Bremen 7s '35	103
Brisbane 5s '58	82
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81
Canad (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛
Canda (Dom) 5s '52	105¼
Carsbad (City) 8s '54	106½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½
Chilean Loan 7s	95
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	70
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94¼
Duke Power 6s '66	105½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	102½
Dutch El 6s '47	102⅞
Dutch El sf 6s '62	103
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	95¾
German 7s '49	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	95½
Helsingfors 6½s	93
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	86
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¾
Marseilles (City 6s '34	105¾
New South Wales 5s '58	83¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	84¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103
Poland 7s '47	84
Poland 8s '50	94⅜
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104½
Rh ne Westphalia 6s '52	98½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	70⅛
R'o de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	97½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65½
Ruhr 6s	80½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¼
Rumania 7s	82⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	87
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	78
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107½
Vienna 6s '52	86

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
100 Air Inv	4	4	4	..
240 Am Found	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
290 Am T&T	209½	206¾	209	209⅞
100 Andes Pet	.32	.32	.32	..
5 B&M pr pf	109	109	109	108¼
310 Cred Alli	9¼	9	9¼	9
25 Det Air	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
245 East SS	24⅞	24	24⅜	23¾
10 E G&F pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
36 E G&F prpf	82½	82¼	82½	82¼
30 Edison Elec	254	253	254	252½
25 Gen Capital	41½	41½	41½	41½
295 Hygrade	28⅝	28⅛	28½	28½
100 Jenk Tel	4	4	4	4
100 Keweenah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100 La Salle	.75	.75	.75	..
14 Loew's Thea	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
250 Mass Util	7	6¾	6¾	7
20 Mergenthal	95½	95½	95½	95
10 Mohawk	24	24	24	..
35 Nash	33½	33½	33½	..
21 NE Tel	144	144	144	144
100 No So Am	15½	15½	15½	..
150 No Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15 Old Colony	142	141	141	..
100 Olympia	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
5 Pac Mills	21	21	21	..
50 Pub Util	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¾
160 Quincy Min	14½	14	14½	14½
115 Shawmut	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
65 So ur	10	10	10	10
10 St Web	75	75	75	74½
10 Sull Mach	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛
25 Swift & Co	29	29	29	..
5 Torrington	55	55	55	55
50 Hower Mfg	1½	1½	1½	1¾
160 Uni Found	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
10 Uni Shoe	65½	65½	65½	65¼
130 US&El Pow	12½	12¼	12½	..
227 Util Hyd	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Aug15	Last Aug14
50 Address Int'	31	31	31	31
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
50 Am Radio&T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
500 Art Metal Wks	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
30 Assoc T&T	67	66¾	67	67
350 As Tel Util	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
50 Burnham Trad	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4⅞
150 Butler Bros	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
350 Cent Pub Serv A	26¼	25⅜	26½	25½
550 Cent &SW Util	22½	21½	22½	21⅜
2900 Chicago Corp	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
450 Chi Corp pf	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38¼
50 Chicago Inves	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
100 Common Edison	285	285	285	..
3250 Cord Corp	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅜
2056 El House Ut	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	41
900 Gleaner C Har	27½	26⅜	27	26
250 Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5	5¼	5
1500 Inland Util	21½	21	21¾	21¼
9600 Insull Ut Inv	59¼	57½	59¼	57⅛
350 Kalamazoo Stove	52	51¾	52	51
350 Libby, McNeil	13½	13	13½	13⅛
100 Lion Oil	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
50 Manh Dearborn	29	29	29	..
600 Mer & Mfr "A"	30½	30	30⅜	29¾
9600 Mid Utilities	28	26¾	28	27⅜
3700 Mo-Kan Pipe	21½	20⅞	21	21
750 Morgan Lith	12¾	12	12¾	12
50 Nat Ed Pw A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
150 No Am Cdr	35½	35	35	36
250 N A Lt & Pw	66½	65	66½	65
500 Polymet Mfg	7	5¼	7	7
100 Q R S De Vry	13	12	13	12
50 Rollinis Hos pf	33	33	33	32½
200 Sangamo Elec	34	33	34	33
450 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
300 Swift & Co	29	29⅛	29⅜	29¼
150 Swift Int'l	33½	33⅜	33½	32⅞
50 Unit C Am pf	13	13	13	..
200 US Gypsum	43	43	43	..
300 US Radio	19½	18	19⅜	19
200 Utah Radio	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
250 Util & Ind	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅝
250 Ut & Ind pf	22⅛	22	22⅛	22
100 Vortex Mfg	24	24	24	24¾
400 Yates-Am M pf	7	5	7	7⅜

Stock sales 153,300.

Public Utility Earnings

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT

	1930	1929
June gross of subs	$1,553,370	$1,692,402
Bal for So P & L	586,123	559,532
Net aft chgs	453,096	450,120
Twelve mos' grs of subs	19,377,384	20,220,791
Bal for So P & L	7,511,106	7,200,180
Net aft chgs	6,082,482	6,051,139
Surp aft divs	5,495,392	5,464,049

UTAH POWER & LIGHT

(Including Western Colorado Power Co.)

	1930	1929
June gross	$886,017	$918,939
Bal af txs & chgs*	260,893	285,083
12 mos' gross	11,707,922	11,407,475
Sur aft pfd divs*	2,240,221	2,464,124

*Before depreciation.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Gross 12 mos July 31	$9,462,944	$9,582,725
*Net after ord taxes	1,497,042	1,404,172

*Before depreciation, interest and federal taxes.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	11.75	11.77	11.58	11.59	11.90
December	11.91	11.93	11.76	11.77	12.11
January	12.00	12.02	11.85	11.90	12.01
March	11.93	11.94	11.82	11.84	12.13
May	12.13	12.13	11.98	12.00	12.33
July	12.25	12.26	12.14	12.14	12.49

Spots 11.60, down 30 points. Tone at close easy.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	11.54	11.54	11.35	11.37	11.68
December	11.70	11.70	11.53	11.55	11.86
January	11.81	11.81	11.58	11.59	11.95b
March	11.94	11.94	11.83	11.83	12.14

b—Bid. Tone at close, barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	6.30	6.34	6.27	6.27	6.31
December	6.37	6.38	6.34	6.34	6.38
January	6.41	6.45	6.37	6.38	6.42
March	6.50	6.54	6.46	6.47	6.51
May	6.59	6.63	6.56	6.56	6.60
July	6.66	6.70	6.63	6.63	6.67

Spots 6.80, down 9 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales, 3000; (American), 1300.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER NET

International Paper & Power Co. reports for the June, 1930, quarter net of $601,056 after charges, equal to 65 cents a share on 914,163 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, compared with $1.02 a share on 905,640 shares in the second quarter of 1929 and 53 cents a share on 904,002 7 per cent preferred shares in the like period of 1928. Net for the first six months of 1930 was $1,271,111, or $1.38 a share on 914,163 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1.55 a share on 905,640 shares for the first half of last year.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 45,000 bales this week, compared with 26,000 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 77,000 bales, compared with 64,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

A Window in Wall Street

COLORS IN CARS

Henry Ford is credited with having said a few years ago that he did not care what color Ford automobiles were painted "provided it was black." Shortly afterward lacquers came into general use, enabling application of color schemes that had been costly when paint and varnish were used. The public had wearied of black and a few other dark colors, and was attracted by brighter pigments. Sometime ago the Duco color organization began compiling a monthly chart showing color trends. For a time brown led; then, green, finally blue. Since December, 1928, blue has led. This month's chart, however, shows a surprising reversal. Black, which almost disappeared when lacquers became popular, is in front again with 189 models so colored. Blue is second, with 158 models. Then follow brown, green, maroon and gray in order named.

FOREIGN BORROWERS

Foreign governments and foreign corporations obtained approximately $750,000,000 from the American market during the period from November, 1929, to August, 1930, according to the August edition of Mackay & Co.'s investment manual. Without exception, the manual states, all highest grade bond issues have been successfully introduced, and their prices have advanced between 2 to 5 points over their issue prices. "The financing done for Japan, amounting to $75,000,000, is the only financing done on a 6-per cent-yield basis which has met with favor from investors, and these bonds are now selling some 2½ points above their issue price," the review says. "Other issues offered on a 6 per cent basis, or higher, have not been well absorbed by the market, and their prices have declined from the offered price." The bankers point out that Canada was the chief foreign borrower in this country during this period, obtaining in 22 instances approximately $230,000,000. An interesting development within the last 10 months is noted, in that a large part of the foreign financing has been reserved for European bankers who were instrumental in arranging the financing for Germany, Austria and Japan.

A. & P.'S BEST JULY

July may have been the zero month for a number of companies, but for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company sales for that month were greater than in any other July in the company's history. The increase in dollar sales was 3.26 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, and the increase in physical volume 14.33 per cent. "Retail prices must parallel as nearly as possible the decline of prices in primary markets, and the present high level of wages should be maintained if business is soon to recover from the depression of the last few months," the company states. "Lower prices raise the purchasing power of wages, and stimulate trade by bringing more commodities within buying reach of a larger number of consumers."

GAUGING DROUGHT EFFECTS

Sales figures of mail order houses and chain stores will receive more than the usual scrutiny to discover the effect of the drought on retail turnover, it is said in merchandising circles. In some quarters the view has been expressed that the effect of the drought has been exaggerated. The mail-order figures, together with those of chain stores in the drought area will supply the first definite gauge of the effect on buying power.

DIVIDENDS

Railroad Shares Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Chesapeake Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Prairie Pipe Line Co. declared the usual 50-cent extra and regular 75-cent dividends, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Ohio Oil Co. declared the initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the new stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Illinois Pipe Line Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4.50, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

United Gas Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 18.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
4 months		2½@2

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TAYLOR LEADS CUBS' ATTACK

Drives in Two Runs, Soores One Himself as Champions Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	68	45	.602
Brooklyn	67	48	.583
New York	63	47	.572
St. Louis	60	53	.531
Pittsburgh	55	56	.495
Boston	51	63	.447
Cincinnati	46	61	.430
Philadelphia	38	75	.336

RESULTS AUG. 15

St. Louis 8, Boston 4.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 0.
New York 5, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.

Chicago proved its right to the top position in the National League on Aug. 15 by taking the final and deciding game of the series with Brooklyn, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. The Cubs are now two full games and a fraction ahead of the Robins. New York kept right after the leaders by defeating Cincinnati, 5 to 0. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia divided a double-header, the Phillies winning the first game, 7 to 5, and the Pirates the second, 3 to 2, in 10 innings. In the remaining contest, St. Louis won an 8-to-4 victory over Boston.

Danny Taylor's double, his second of the game, off Adolfo Luque in the last of the tenth, was the hit that spelled defeat for the Robins. Taylor was sent into the game on Aug. 14 in left field in place of Riggs Stephenson, but did not do very well that day He more than made up for it in the final game, however, with two doubles and a single in five times up. Of the four runs the Cubs made, Taylor drove in two and scored one himself Charlie Root pitched for the champions, holding the Robins to eight hits. Luque went the entire route for the losers, being touched for 12 hits by the Cubs. English, Cuyler and Hartnett each made two hits for the winners, with Moore and Gilbert doing likewise for the Robins.

Bill Terry, the National League's leading batter, led the Giants in their victory over the Reds, with three hits in five trips to the plate. He scored two runs and drove in another with two singles and a home run. Hugh Critz also made three hits for the Giants, one of them a triple. Carl Hubbell pitched for the New Yorkers and held the Reds to four scattered hits, the longest a double by Walker. Red Lucas did the pitching for the losers, but allowed the winners 12 safe hits. He made one of his team's four hits.

Jess Haines proved too much for the Braves, although he was touched for 10 hits. The veteran kept the hits well scattered and only two doubles by Moore and Richbourg, were for extra bases. The Cardinals collected 13 hits off three Boston pitchers, two of them being home runs by Watkins and Hafey. Wilson, Watkins and Hafey, each made three hits in four times up. Wilson drove in three of his team's runs and scored one himself. Chatham, Richbourg and Rollings each contributed two hits for the Braves.

In the opening engagement at Pittsburgh, Collins, who pitched for the Phillies, kept 11 Pirate hits well scattered and gave his team a victory. The Phillies made 14 hits off two Pittsburgh pitchers and came from behind to win. Lefty O'Doul had a perfect day at bat for the winners, getting three out of three. Paul Waner and Traynor hit homers for the Pirates. Spencer and Swetonic held the Phillies at bay in the second game, eight hits being all that they allowed. The Pirates made nine hits off Sweetland, one of them a double by Paul Waner and another a triple by Comorosky. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	12	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Luque and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 51m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	5	12	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Hubbell and O'Farrell; Lucas and Gooch. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 56m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	x	8	13	2
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Frankhouse, Brandt, Jones and Cronin, Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Jorda, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 52m.

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	7	14	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Collins and Rensa; Meine, Swetonic and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Clarke. Time—2h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Spencer, Swetonic and Bool; Sweetland and McCurdy, Davis. Winning pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Rigler, Clarke and Pfirman. Time—2h. 5m.

TWO 'R' CLASS SLOOPS TIED FOR THE LEAD

CHICAGO—Into the final of a three-race series for the Lipton Cup here Aug. 16, two "R" Class sloops went tied on points. They were Atalanta, formerly an Eastern boat that joined the Chicago Yacht Club fleet only this season, and Ariel, several times winner of the Lipton trophy, and a champion in its class on Lake Michigan. Each has 13 points for a first place and a second place in the two previous races.

Atalanta, owned by W. H. Colvin and sailed by William Faurot, defeated Ariel in her own weather on Aug. 15 in the second race, going twice around the windward, leeward course in 3h. 39m. 55s. The winds were very light from the east, and there was a heavy chop on the sea Light wind usually is what Ariel asks for, but may be the sea was not to its liking. Malcolm Vail and Ned Sheridan brought the latter over the finish mark in 3h. 40m. 54s.

Jonnie, owned by William Glaver, and B. E. Massee, the title defender, moved up two places. It finished fifth on Aug. 14 and third on Aug. 15. Its time on Aug. 15 was 3h. 42m. 57s.

The former champion, Calypso, sailed by Dr. Hollis E. Potter, former commodore, was fourth; Nancy, former champion, owned by H. H. Kimball and E. M. Railton, was fifth; Varaya, owned by former Commodore Samuel Dauchy, was sixth, and Gossoon, the South Shore Y. C., Milwaukee boat, was again sixth. The race of Aug. 16 is over a quadrangular course.

Lancashire in Sparkling Win

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET STANDING

	W.	L.	1st in. Led	Beh.	ABR.	Pts.
Lancashire	8	0	8	5	3	131
Yorkshire	9	2	5	3	5	126
Nottinghamshire	7	1	10	4	2	126
Gloucestershire	12	4	2	5	1	125
Kent	10	5	5	4	0	117
Sussex	6	4	6	8	1	106
Derbyshire	7	5	3	5	3	98
Surrey	2	3	11	5	3	98
Essex	5	4	6	6	2	96
Leicestershire	4	8	6	4	3	86
Worcestershire	4	7	7	5	1	86
Glamorganshire	4	8	5	4	3	81
Warwickshire	2	7	7	6	2	77
Northampt'nshire	4	9	2	5	4	73
Hampshire	4	7	1	11	0	70
Middlesex	2	8	2	9	3	65
Somerset	3	11	5	2	2	63

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lancashire's chance of winning the county championship was greatly enhanced by a sparkling victory over Leicestershire in a series of matches recently concluded while its great northern rival, Yorkshire, at present second in the standing, was frustrated by the lowly placed Glamorganshire.

Nottinghamshire, present champions, also had to be content with a drawn game against Northamptonshire, but Gloucestershire, by means of an easy victory over Surrey by an innings and 115 runs moved up closer to the leaders. Each of these four counties now has four more matches before the season's windup, but Lancashire is considered to have the best chance of lifting chief honors.

Brothers Ernest and Richard Tyldesley were the main factors in Lancashire's sweeping victory over Leicestershire, who were dismissed cheaply in the first innings for 111, Richard Tyldesley and I. MacDonald sharing wickets, and Lancashire soon took the upper hand for Ernest Tyldesley scored an invaluable 151 not out, and with Paynter added 147 in 75 minutes. Paynter provided the "fireworks" with some brilliant driving and soon persuaded his partner to forsake the sedate Lancashire style of batting so that Tyldesley was soon traveling at a hurricane pace himself. His last 43 runs occupied a bare 12 minutes, one over from Astill yielding 13 and the next 14, thus proving Lancashire's ability to play "brighter cricket." But Richard Tyldesley was not to be overshadowed by his brother Ernest, and soon showed what a really fine bowler he is by sending back the Leicestershire batsmen almost in procession for a second innings total of 103.

Richards' figures were 16 overs, 8 wickets and 35 runs. But probably the greatest performance in the cricket field during the week of many notable individual feats was the veteran Kent "googly" bowler A. R. Freeman's brilliant capture of all 10 Essex wickets in one innings for 53 runs. He accomplished a similar remarkable performance yesteryear at Maidstone, taking 10 Lancashire wickets for 131. There is no parallel for this "double" in county championship cricket although V. E. Walker, Middlesex bowler, accomplished a similar feat between the years 1859 and 1865 against England and against Lancashire.

Essex though dismissed for a small total of 145 managed to lead on the first innings by 23 as Kent had been skittled out by M. S. Nichols, fast bowler, who played against the Australians in the last test match and K. Farnes, who on his second appearance for a county side took 5 wickets for 36 in Kent's first innings. In the second venture Kent compiled 422 for 9 wickets declared, A. M. C. Rawley, former Oxford University player, hitting a brilliant 175 in a most aggressive yet graceful style. Slashing drives helped him to reach a century in 80 minutes and boundary hits included two sixes and 23 fours.

Freeman met with further success in Essex's second innings, taking 6 for 41, thus enabling his county to win easily by 277 runs. This great "googly" expert has now brought the total number of wickets for the present season to 222, nearly 100 ahead of his nearest rival and has an excellent chance of eclipsing the record of 304 wickets in one season which he himself achieved in 1928.

Philip Mead, great Hampshire left-hand batsman who has assisted England many times in the past, completed a remarkable record in a match against Middlesex reaching 1000 runs in a season for the twenty-first consecutive year, thus equaling the record held by J. B. Hobbs.

W. W. Whysall, New England test team batsman, enhanced his prospects of appearing in the English eleven with a brilliant double century on the eve of the test match for Nottinghamshire against Northamptonshire. Scoring 248, he compiled the highest innings of his career as well as reaching the two thousandth run for the season.

England's eleven to meet the Australian tourists in the all-important final test match which starts here on The Oval ground Aug. 16 and will be fought to a finish to decide the home of the "ashes" at present held by the mother country, was announced as follows: Skipper, R. E. S. Wyatt, K. S. Duleepsinhji, I. A. R. Peebles, J. B. Hobbs, Herbert Sutcliffe, W. R. Hammond, M. Leland, Maurice Tate, W. Whysall, Harold Larwood, George Duckworth and E. Hendren, twelfth man.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	39	.673
Washington	70	45	.609
New York	69	48	.590
Cleveland	59	59	.500
Detroit	57	60	.487
Chicago	46	71	.394
St. Louis	46	71	.394
Boston	41	75	.353

RESULTS AUG. 15

All games postponed.

M. T. K. ELEVEN WINS, 6—1

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The undefeated M. T. K. soccer team of Hungary, in a fast game here Aug. 15, defeated the Hungarian F. C., of local amateurs, reinforced by five ex-Bethlehem Steel regulars. The score was 6 to 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Houston 2, Fort Worth 0.
Dallas 15, Waco 6.
San Antonio 5, Wichita Falls 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Pueblo 4, Wichita 3.
Pueblo 8, Wichita 3.

ARCHERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

AT THE annual banquet which ended the fiftieth annual championship tournament of the National Archery Tournament of the United States here Aug. 15, Russell Hoogerhyde of Coldwater, Mich., the championship winner, claimed 10 out of 23 prizes awarded. Not so acquisitive was Mrs. Audrey Grubbs of Los Angeles, who won the women's title. She collected only 3 out of 21 trophies in the ladies' list.

The final day of shooting was marked by the team contest, the clout shooting and various novelty events. C. G. Thompson of Pinehurst, N. C., who finished third in the title tourney, won the clout shoot with 36 hits and a score of 262. The Santa Monica (Calif.) archers won the team contest with 363 hits and a score of 2077. The Lincoln Park Archers of Chicago won the ladies' team shoot with 316 hits and 1502 points.

Hoogerhyde today displays the United Bowmen of Philadelphia trophy for the championship, the Elmer Brock medal for the American Round, the C. E. Dallin gold medal, the York Round medal, the American Round medal, the Thompson gold medal for best score at 100 yards, the A. G. Spalding cup for the most gold medals in the York round, the Wallace Bryant cup for the best score at 80 yards, the Potomac gold medal for his showing in the team round, and the Curtis cup for flight shoot, free style.

Mrs. Grubbs displays the United Bowmen of Philadelphia medal for the women's championship, the C. E. Dallin gold medal and the gold medal for the Columbia Round. Four trophies were taken by Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle of Pinehurst, N. C.; the Dallin silver medal for second place, Maid Marian cup for best score at 80 yards, the National Round gold medal, and the Mildred Ann Owen memorial cup for the best score in single National round.

Miss Betty Gene Hunt of Santa Monica, Calif., won the Weston trophy for the most golds in any end. The Lincoln Park Archery Club team, composed of Mrs. Tyler Price, Mrs. J. A. St. John, Mrs. F. Harrer, and Mrs. C. H. Miller, scored 316—1502 to win the Peacock trophy for the 50-yard team shoot for women.

On the Santa Monica team for men and women were Mrs. Grubbs, Miss Hunt, C. W. Douglas and E. L. Mould of Los Angeles. They shot a total of 366—2077 to win. In this event both men and women shoot 60 yards.

In the 120-yard clout shoot for women Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle was first with a score of 36—212. Mrs. B. Hodgson of California placed second and Miss Alyce Moore of North Dakota was third. Carl Thompson's winning score for men in the clout shoot was 36—262. P. W. Crouch of Boston was second and E. S. Hodgson of East St. Louis third.

PRIZE LIST

MEN

United Bowmen of Philadelphia medal (championship), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich.
Elmer Brock medal (American round), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Dallin gold medal, Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Dallin silver medal, E. L. Mould, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dallin bronze medal, C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst, N. C.
York round medal, Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
American round medal, Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
100-Yard range medal, Fidelis Harrer, Chicago.
80-Yard range medal, Robert Jackson, Geneva, O.
60-Yard range medal, C. W. Douglas, Los Angeles.
50-Yard range medal, Dr. E. S. Hodgson, East St. Louis, Ill.
40-yard range medal, C. H. Styles, Berkeley, Calif.
Thompson gold medal (best score at 100 yards), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
A. G. Spalding Cup (most gold medals, York Round), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Wallace Bryant Cup (best score at 80 yards), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Robin Hood trophy, Dr. E. S. Hodgson, East St. Louis, Ill.
Potomac gold medal (team round), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Duff Arrow (novice American Round trophy), L. L. Dailey, Monmouth, Ore.
Pearsall bugle (team shoot trophy), Santa Monica Archers.
Ovington trophy (flight shoot, regular style), Roy Case, Racine, Wis.
Curtis Cup (flight shoot, freestyle), Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater.
Elmer Wooden spoon (consolation trophy), H. L. Meyers, Davenport, Ia.
Bamboo bow, Dr. B. L. Rawlins.
Clout shoot, C. G. Thompson.

WOMEN

United Bowmen of Philadelphia medal (championship), Mrs. Audrey Grubbs, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. E. Dallin gold medal, Mrs. Audrey Grubbs, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. E. Dallin silver medal, Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst, N. C.
C. E. Dallin bronze medal, Miss Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.
National round gold medal, Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst.
Columbia round gold medal, Mrs. Audrey Grubbs, Los Angeles.
60-yard range medal, Mrs. A. Leopold, Madison, Wis.
50-yard range medal, Mrs. B. Hodgson, San Pedro, Calif.
40-yard range medal, Mrs. T. G. Price, Chicago.
30-yard range medal, Maid Marian Cup (best score at 60-yard), Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst.
A. G. Spalding gold medal (most gold medals in national round), Mrs. B. Hodgson, San Pedro, Calif.
Sidway gold medal (flight shoot), Miss Elizabeth Roberts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Peacock Cup (team shoot trophy), Lincoln Park Archers, Chicago.
Maid Marian arrow (novice Columbia round trophy), Miss Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.
Jessop trophy (best score in Columbia round by girls under 18), Mrs. A. Leopold, Madison, Wis.
Stella M. Ives improvement medal, Mrs. J. H. Curd, Webster Grove, Mo.
Neild Cup, Mrs. Ida McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mildred Ann Owen Memorial Cup (highest score in single national round), Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION—Young Ladies

Gold medal (championship), Miss Betty Gene Hunt.
Silver medal, Miss Kathleen Thornburn, Los Angeles, Calif.

Young Men

Gold medal (championship), Roy Case Jr., Racine, Wis.
Silver medal, Harris Palmer.
Bronze, C. H. Cox Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
Book, Thomas Otis.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—Girls

Gold medal (championship), Margherita Childs.
Silver medal, Eversley Childs.
Bronze, Marie Klonsteg, Evanston, Ills.

Boys

Gold medal (championship), E. W. Hodgson, East St. Louis.
Silver medal, J. C. Woolwage, Chicago.
Bronze medal, Jack Wicks, Chicago.

PENN EIGHT WINS IN LIEGE REGATTA

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—Turning in performances that ranked them as strong contenders for the final honors Aug. 16, the Penn Athletic Club's eight and the Quincy Boat Club's four won their opening races in the international regatta Aug. 15.

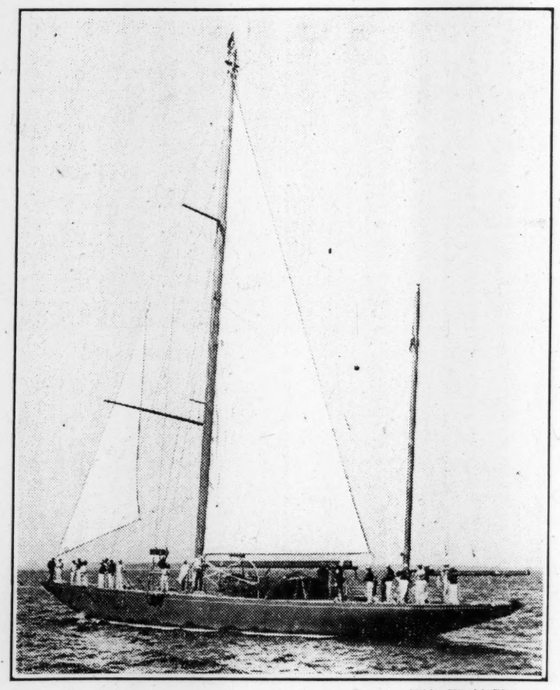
Penn's opponent was the Danish eight and the result was never in doubt, the Americans finishing the 2000-meter course in the good time of 5m. 18 4-5s.—18s. before the Danes crossed the line.

The Quincy four, matched against Hungary and Czechoslovakia, beat the former by two lengths and left the latter far behind. The Italian eight and four, both of which survived the Aug. 15 heat, are considered the Americans' most formidable rivals.

NEW YACHT ON PACIFIC COAST

SAN DIEGO (AP)—The P. C., a new type of yacht designed by Ted Geary, has spread its wings on the Pacific. The craft measures 32 feet in length, and has a sail area of 353 square feet. The annual Pacific coast regatta at Newport Beach saw the boat installed as a regular in the competition.

Shamrock V in Her Jury Rig



Wide World Photos

Sir Thomas Lipton's Latest Challenger Passing Race Rock Entrance to New London (Conn.) Harbor. The Yacht Made the Ocean Trip Under Her Own Sail and Was Accompanied by the Steam Yacht Erin.

Shamrock V Appears to Be a Slow Boat in Time Comparison

Challenger's Average Speed Under 7 Knots in 719½ Miles, Compared to Whirlwind's 617½ Miles, Also in 21 Trial Races, at 8.07-Knot Average

Unless the Shamrock V sailed her British trial races under what horsemen would call wraps, in other words was held back, or the times in her contests recently received from abroad are incorrect, neither of which is scarcely possible, the America's Cup seems safe to remain in the United States for some years more, for the fifth Lipton challenger did not begin to show the speed developed by even the slowest of the United States defending candidates.

Not for years has it been possible to compare the relative merits of the challengers and defenders before a cup match. Some of the earlier boats, such as the Cambria and Genesta, sailed a season or two before they came across, and the Countess of Dufferin had a race before the match, but nearly all the later ones arrived fresh from their builders' yards and did their tuning up in New York harbor or off Sandy Hook. One year Lipton sent over an older Shamrock as a trial horse and attempts were made to hold races off Sandy Hood, but they were all more or less farces, for in no case was a full Cup course covered.

The latest Shamrock, however, has been given a thorough testing and it is interesting to compare the results of her 21 races in England, Ireland and Scotland with those of our own boats in exactly the same number of contests, and under conditions which were singularly similar, for winds abroad averaged about as light as they did in Long Island Sound and off Newport during the last few months.

In her 21 races the Shamrock V sailed 719½ miles at an average speed of a trifle under 7 knots an hour, compared with the Whirlwind's 617½ miles, also in 21 races, at an average of 8.07 and the Enterprise's 8.33 knots in the same number of races and the same mileage. The Yankee developed a speed of 8.42 knots in 18 races of 542½ miles and the Weetamoe 8.48 knots in 20 races of 587½ miles.

As the Enterprise completed more races in fresh winds than the Weetamoe and made a better showing than the Whirlwind, her figures are taken as a basis of comparison with those of the Shamrock V.

The Enterprise sailed three of her 21 races in what may be called fresh winds, and the others in weather that was moderate to very light. Her average speed in her fresh wind races was 10.02 knots while in the light air races she average 8.07 knots. Her best performance in heavy weather was on the run from Newport to Mattapoisett on Aug. 4, when she logged 11.66 knots, while her slowest race was the drifting match of July 12 over the cup course in which she averaged 5.49 for the 30 miles, finishing just within the time limit.

Incidentally, the Yankee logged 11.7 knots in the Mattapoisett run and attained a speed of 12.75 knots in the dash from Brenton's Reef to the Hen and Chickens. The Yankee also holds the record for a standard 30-mile windward and leeward race sailed over the cup course on July 17 in which she averaged 9.52 for the race, covering the 15 miles to windward at an average of 7.84 knots and running back under spinnaker at a 11.78-knot gait.

The Weetamoe ran round a 30-mile triangle on July 10 when she squeezed out a victory over the Whirlwind at a speed of 9.71 knots.

The Shamrock's best performance was at Lymington on June 10 when she covered 38 miles at an average speed of 10.53 knots, over a course in which there was very little windward work. She sailed in two drifting matches both over short courses in which she averaged 3.24 in one and 3.64 in another. What the nature of the courses were, other than that at Lymington, is not known on the American side of the ocean. The English writers lay considerable stress on the Shamrock's race record of 13 firsts, 7 1-3 seconds in her contests with old-time yachts like the Lulworth and White Heather that have been racing for years and like the Resolute and Vanitie are fitted with elaborate and heavy quarters for owners and crews. The challenger was of course well cleaned out below decks, just as the defenders have little dunning.

Nor can one see how the waiving of the time allowance to the Shamrock after her first few races increased her speed, although it did show that she could beat the older craft, boat for boat.

It is the elapsed times that tell the story, and just at present it looks as if the latest Liptonian gesture had less behind it than the other four.

The following is a table of the performances of the Enterprise and the Shamrock V in their races to date:

RECORD OF THE ENTERPRISE ON THE AMERICAN CIRCUIT

Date	Port	Distance (Miles)	Elapsed time H. M. S.	Speed (k. p. h.)	Wind
June 11	Long Island Sound	23	3 26 51	6.67	Moderate
June 12	Long Island Sound	27	3 34 40	7.55	Moderate
June 16	Long Island Sound	25	2 07 02	11.34	Moderate
June 17	Long Island Sound	25	2 05 59	12.17	Moderate
June 23	Newport	29	3 10 19	9.11	Light
June 24	Newport	25	2 55 52	8.49	Light
June 25	Newport	29	3 15 51	8.91	Light
July 7	Cup Course	30	3 51 03	7.26	Moderate
July 8	Cup Course	30	3 26 13	8.73	Moderate
July 9	Cup Course	30	4 00 28	7.78	Light
July 10	Cup Course	30	3 11 10	9.39	Fresh
July 12	Cup Course	30	5 27 20	5.49	Very light
July 16	Cup Course	30	3 17 21	9.14	Light
July 17	Cup Course	30	3 14 09	9.27	Fresh
Aug. 2	To Newport	37.5	4 05 50	9.18	Light
Aug. 4	To Mattapoisett	31.5	2 42 02	11.66	Fresh
Aug. 5	Mattapoisett	31	3 27 34	8.55	Moderate
Aug. 6	To Vineyard Haven	37.5	5 02 46	7.42	Very light
Aug. 7	To Newport	37	4 44 25	7.81	Light
Aug. 8	Newport	30	3 26 10	8.64	Moderate
Aug. 9	Newport	30	4 46 57	6.27	Very light
		617.5	74 20 03	Ave. 8.31	

RECORD OF SHAMROCK V ON THE BRITISH CIRCUIT

Date	Port	Distance (Miles)	Elapsed time H. M. S.	Speed (k. p. h.)	Wind
May 17	Harwich	40	4 26 02	9.02	Moderate
May 19	Harwich	40	5 04 33	7.87	Fresh
May 20	Harwich	40	5 10 49	7.77	Light
May 21	Southend	40	5 26 06	7.55	Light
May 22	Southend	40	5 24 17	7.69	Light
May 28	Ryde	24	4 27 46	5.73	Moderate
May 29	Ryde	23	4 18 55	5.33	Very light
May 31	Ryde	20	5 20 20	6.89	Moderate
June 2	Cowes	19.5	6 04 48	3.24	Very light
June 7	Lymington	38	3 35 26	10.53	Moderate
June 9	Cowes	40	6 43 30	5.87	Very light
June 16	Kingstown	16	4 23 46	3.64	Very light
June 17	Kingstown	32	5 07 02	6.25	Very light
June 20	Bangor	30	3 50 07	7.83	Very light
June 21	Bangor	47	5 08 17	9.15	Fresh
June 27	Clyde	36.5	4 10 20	8.75	Fresh
June 28	Clyde	36.5	3 48 42	9.58	Strong
June 30	Clyde	36.5	4 04 05	8.98	Light
July 2	Clyde	24	5 57 34	4.03	Very light
July 3	Clyde	18.5	4 54 55	3.77	Very light
July 5	Clyde	39	4 01 36	9.69	Fresh
		719.5	102 52 37	Ave. 6.994 for 21 races	

CALIFORNIA HAS THREE IN FINALS

Junior and Boys' U. S. Doubles Tennis Titles Stay in Midwest and South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—California, land of the Johnstons and the McLoughlans, has sent eastward another crop of young tennis stars. Three lads from the Pacific Coast are in the final round of the United States junior and boys' singles championships, which close Aug. 16 at the Culver Military Academy.

The junior singles titular affair is a California-South Carolina match, with James Bobbitt of Pasadena, Calif., opposing Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., for the championship. The boys' final is an all-California battle, with Jay Cohn defending his title from Jack Lynch. Cohn is from Santa Monica and Lynch from Taft.

While the Pacific region may produce the singles stars, the junior and boys' doubles crowns remain in the middle West and the South. Two California teams went down to defeat Aug. 15. Hines, the singles finalist, paired with J. L. Beaver of Gainesville, Ga., to win the national junior doubles crown by soundly defeating W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers of Santa Monica, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Top Seeded Team Out

Cohn and Lynch, boys' singles finalists, were top seeded in the boys' doubles, but they could not withstand the lobbing and net tactics produced by F. A. Parker, of Milwaukee, and G. H. Boynton, of Atlanta, and the West-South duo won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4.

Two of the singles semifinals brought upsets into the tournament, which had been singularly free from reversals of form thus far during the week of play. Bobbitt won his way into the final round by defeating Karl Kamrath, of Austin, Tex., the favorite and top-seeded player, in three sets, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. The match was one of the dullest ever staged in a national tournament, both players at times standing on the baseline and merely lobbing back and forth. It was long and drawn out and free from any signs of good tennis.

Hines won something of an uphill match from C. R. Hunt, of San Francisco, 8—6, 6—0. Hunt had a 5—3 lead in the first set and four times was only a single point away from winning the set, but Hines, with his usual persistency and ability to score winning shots when points are needed, eventually won out and then sped through the second set as the Coast youngster slowed up under the pace which his southern rival set.

Lynch Defeats Parker

The favorite in the boys' championship was also beaten. Jack Lynch, displaying crafty tennis and sending fast volleys into unguarded corners of the court with bewildering abandon, went three sets to down the diminutive F. A. Parker of Milwaukee, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2. It was a fine exhibition and Lynch's ability told strongly in the final set, when Parker could not stand the pace.

In the other boys' semifinal, Cohn outdrove Boynton for the final bracket. Boynton threatened in both sets, coming from behind to give Cohn hard rallies for the deciding points.

The boys' doubles final was one of the most brilliant exhibitions of doubles strategy that a boys' team has ever put on. Cohn and Lynch were heavy favorites, but with Parker crashing sharply angled volleys far out of the reach of the coast pair, and Boynton lobbing with persistency and accuracy over the heads of Cohn and Lynch, the top-seeded team never had a chance. Cohn and Lynch tossed points away in their efforts to break the stubborn defensive game which Parker and Boynton displayed, but the winners showed no signs of pressure and kept their defensive intact until either Cohn or Lynch erred.

Hines and Beaver won their junior doubles title by completely outplaying Doeg and Myers, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4. Beaver was particularly brilliant, overhead putting most of the Doeg and Myers lobs back over the net for clean placements that bounced over the backs stops. It is expected that in time Doeg and Myers will develop into one of our finest doubles teams, for they showed remarkable team work in this tourney, while Hines and Beaver relied on their individual superiority and speed to wear down the coast youngsters. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR DOUBLES—Final Round

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., and J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., defeated W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, and Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Jock McLean, Washington, and F. H. Barclay, Baltimore, 6—2, 11—13, 6—1.

Final Round

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, and G. H. Boynton, Atlanta, defeated Cohn and Lynch, 6—2, 6—4.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Semifinal Round

James Bobbitt, Pasadena, defeated Karl Kamrath, Austin, Tex., 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated C. R. Hunt, San Francisco, 8—6, 6—0.

SEVEN FINALS WON BY U. S. OARSMEN

ROYAL CANADIAN HENLEY REGATTA CLUB STANDING

Clubs	Pts.
Detroit Club	16
Leanders, Hamilton	11
West Sides, Buffalo	9
Argonauts, Toronto	8
Dons, Toronto	4
Ottawa	3
Princeton	3
Winnipeg	3
St. Catharines	2
Lachine, Montreal	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—Oarsmen from the United States almost swept the old Welland Canal Aug. 15 in the second day's program of the annual Royal Canadian Henley regatta, when they won seven of the 11 finals, as well as placing two in each of the final events for Aug. 16 in which preliminary heats were rowed Aug. 15. The Detroit club leads the way with a total of 16 points, representing three firsts, as many seconds and one third, while the Leanders of Hamilton are second with two wins, two seconds and a third. The West Sides of Buffalo are third with a total of nine points, obtained by three firsts. In addition to the victories of Detroit in the 140-pound fours, junior 140-pound doubles and junior doubles, and West Sides in the 140-pound junior eights, 150-pound junior fours and junior fours, the United States was assisted by the victory of D. B. Crane, a resident of Port Colborne, Ont., but representing Princeton University, in the junior singles.

The Leanders won two eight-oared events, the 150-pound senior and junior, while the other two Canadian victories were scored in the singles, J. Reed, of Toronto Argonauts, winning the 140-pound event and R. S. Richards, of Winnipeg, taking the Association singles.

The program and competition were lessened considerably by a number of scratches, with the Argonauts of Toronto leading all other clubs in this respect, but there were 15 races held. The summary.

140-Pound Junior Fours—Won by Detroit; Don R. C., Toronto, second; Leander R. C., Hamilton, third. Time—7m. 41 2-5s.

140-Pound Junior Singles—Won by J. Reed, Argonaut R. C., Toronto; A. Carnegie, Detroit, second; D. Kirk, Don R. C., Toronto, third. Time—8m. 33 4-5s.

140-Pound Junior Eights—Won by West Side R. C., Buffalo; Detroit, second; Lachine B. C., Montreal, third. Time—7m. 51 2-5s.

Junior Singles—Won by D. B. Crane, Princeton University; J. Reed, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—8m. 52s.

150-Pound Junior Eights—Won by Leander R. C., Hamilton; St. Catharines, second; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, third. Time—6m. 55s.

140-Pound Junior Doubles—Won by A. Carnegie and L. Cameron, Detroit; R. Fraser and W. Dalton, Leander R. C., Hamilton, second. Time—8m. 7s.

150-Pound Senior Eights—Won by Leander R. C., Hamilton; Detroit, second; Ottawa, third. Time—6m. 42s.

Junior Doubles—Won by W. McBrearty and J. Hutton, Detroit; H. Cornell and P. Cline, Leander R. C., Hamilton, second. Time—8m. 15s.

150-Pound Junior Fours—Won by West Side R. C., Buffalo (a row over). Time—7m. 52s.

Association Singles—Won by R. S. Richards, Winnipeg;

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153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

Everything for the Beach
BATHING SUITS
IRVINE'S Inc.
108 N. E. Second Avenue
Opp. Congress Building

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

BROOKS' WONDER CHOCOLATE SODA
Just real Chocolate Syrup, lots of ice cream, cold carbonated water, topped with whipped cream.
BROOKS' DRUG STORES
Flagler at Seventeenth Ave.
and
17th Avenue and 8th St., S. W.

Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

Genuine Home Cooked Meals
Special Accommodations for Room and Board.
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
MRS. J. E. McDONALD, SR.

W. E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Diamonds
Jewelry, Watch and Clock Repairing
Special Order Work
817 OLYMPIA BUILDING

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7729 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone
Miami, Fla. 2-5111

Marinello Beauty Shoppe
Eugene Permanent Waving

Daylight Booth
NORA DAVIS, Prop.
126 S. E. 1ST AVE. Ph. 25957

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Avenue
Phone 3176

GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
Phone 8348 102 N. Orange Ave.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
35 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

SEND IT TO Mack CLEANING CO.
PHONE 6415 — 314 FIRST ST.

Your Shoppe
LINGERIE & HOSIERY
Negligees Handbags Novelties Gloves Raincoats & Umbrellas
4 Comeau Arcade, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

PERMANENT WAVING
FINGER WAVING
HAIR-CUTTING
GILBERT'S BEAUTY PARLOR
20 Comeau Arcade Phone 6784
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WORTHMOR ICE CREAM
Be Sure and Get the Original and Genuine
1807 SOUTH DIXIE—FLAMINGO

SARASOTA

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

ST. PETERSBURG

E. H. KANISS
Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
11 Florida Arcade, St. Petersburg, Florida

FLORIDA

TAMPA

DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Delivery Service
Odorless Dry Cleaning Co.
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Ernest Maas Inc.
"TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP"
611 TAMPA STREET

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS
"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"

Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
CLEANING and DYEING
802 Grand Central Ave. 203 Cass St.
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Cleaners and Dyers
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
CASH AND CARRY
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
681 BOULEVARD N. E. 990 GORDON S. W.
395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

THE TAVERN
Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 65½ Broad N. W.
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Ready Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

HEMLOCK 6115 6116
MINOR'S REPAIRING
1018 PEACHTREE ST. N.E.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent Waving

Megee & Fuller
Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N.W.
Phones Wa. 1070 and Wa. 7894

RADIOS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA and OKEH RECORDS
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107 PEACHTREE ST., *Opp. Piedmont Hotel* Walnut 5776

Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"

Hats are custom made—individually designed, moulded and fitted to please each personality.
REMODELING
Same methods used.
301 NORRIS BUILDING Ja. 5296

PARKER DUOFOLD
MILLER BOOK STORE
64 BROAD STREET, N. W.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

THE STAR LAUNDRY
Family Washing ✓ Rough Dry Economy
BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Dry Cleaning ! Shoe Repairing
ABBOTT KNIGHT INCORPORATED
Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"

FELMET BROS

Quality Foods Service
306 Patton Ave. Ph. 6280
506 Merrimon Ave.
Phone 5704

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES
and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce
Arcade Basement

SAVE YOUR LAUNDRY USE LINEN MARKER
GROVES PRINTING CO.
Commercial Printers and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers.
23 BROADWAY. PHONE 468

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 150

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

FAN-LOU PASTRY SHOP AND LUNCHEONETTE
ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 5488
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4383; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville, Phone 3260.

ELGIN WATCHES
Wrist, Strap and Pocket Models.
Repairing
EVEN J. THOMAS, *Jeweler*
28 BILTMORE AVENUE

CHARLOTTE

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Organized 1874
Commercial National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust

50-50 SERVICE STORES
234-36 East Trade Street

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading. 1

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SANDERSVILLE, GA.—Two nice apartments on Dixie Highway, 1, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchen, bath and garage furnished, $25, $35 or $40; unfurnished $5 less; suitable for rest and study; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. JEWEL JOHNSTON HOLT, 239 Harris St. N.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES, GREETING CARDS—Individual, personal in character, drawn to your order; sketch with estimate of cost submitted for approval; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 5116 Harvard Rd., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GERMANY—We are seeking General Agency for Germany for automobile novelties or other industrial novelties. Please send samples & prospectus to: OTTO SCHWARK & CO., Hamburg 5, Germany, Lohmühlen Str. 54.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc. Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

POSTAGE STAMPS

ILLUSTRATED United States list, price 50c; large complete U. S. price list 1930 free. STANLEY GIBBONS, 36C Park Row, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
IN BEAUTIFUL BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments
No encumbrance
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
8469 Wilshire Boulevard OX 6177
Beverly Hills, California

CHICAGO

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA moving to larger quarters will sublet all or part of present quarters in Champlain Building; exceptional space we have outgrown; suitable for retail or wholesale business, offices, school or service organization. MILTON WEBER, 37 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tel. State 3990.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Lot 50 feet on 20th St. near Idaho Ave.; street and sidewalk paid; also residence lot 40 feet, Darlington Ave., near Amherst in Westgate, Los Angeles; street and sidewalk paid; will sacrifice either or both for cash sale for what they cost me. J-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TEXAS LAND FOR SALE—Ranch or farm; exceptionally low prices; cash or monthly installments; small or large tracts; reliable references. For particulars write W. J. OCHILTREE, 710 Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd. MUtual 8884. Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

SUMMER BOARD

THE WOODBINE INN, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 37th season; June 15-Oct. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BELLA VISTA TERRACE
At foot of Mt. Wilson (near Pasadena)
SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA
4 and 5-room furnished bungalows, amid floral beauty, terraced gardens, shade and ornamental trees; $50 to $75 monthly; year round comfort; reserve now.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1565 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

HOLTON ARMS APTS.
LOS ANGELES—Spacious 3 and 5-room apartments, elegantly furnished; real bedrooms; steam heat, Frigidaire, maid service; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church. 405 W. Adams. WE. 4872.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL—Mountains, pinewoods, glaciers, sun, peace, flowers; autumn specially beautiful. MISS ANDREW, Pension Waldrast, Mieders-in-Stubaital.

PENSIONE CASELLI. 12B. Lung'Arno Amerigo Vespucci Florence. Hot and cold water, every modern comfort. Special monthly terms.

FOR SALE

GERMANY—New laid eggs daily; spring chickens, ducks; mail orders filled. Geflügelfarm VALTIN, Elstra b/Kamenz, Sa.

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN
AUSTRIA
Vienna—Wilhelm Frick, Graben 27.
BELGIUM
Brussels—W. H. Smith & Son, 70 rue du Marche aux Herbes.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Prague—Mrs. Louisa Spitzova, Vaclavske Nam. c 23; Praga, Prikopy 33.
DANZIG
Danzig — Dansiger Verkehrszentrale Stadtgraben 5.
DENMARK
Copenhagen—Aviskjosken paa Hovdbanegaarden; TouristKjosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytory; B. F. Centralens Avis-Boglade, Raadhuspladsen; Crome & Goldschmidts, Avissalg, Ostergade Nr. 34.
FRANCE
Biarritz—Librairie Tuiague, 16 rue Gambetta.
Dinard (Ille & Vilaine) — Librairie Franco-Anglaise, 24 rue du Casino.
Cannes (A. M.)—Maison Perier, 4 rue d'Antibes.
Etretat—Librairie Potel, 41 rue Alphonse Karr.
Juan-Les-Pins — Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino.
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Generale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse.
Kiosque la Canebière, corner rue Longue.
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd. de Moulins.
Kiosque, domed kiosque near Casino.
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
Kiosque No. 13, Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France.
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglaises, facing Hotel Ruhl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, rue de Rivoli.
The Galignani Library, 224 rue de Rivoli.
Messrs. Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.
Elysée Building, News Stand, 55, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.
Librairie Bourrelier, 101 Bd. du Montparnasse; Librairie Universelle, 84 Bd. Saint Michel.
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner).
Kiosque No. 131, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix).
Kiosque No. 10, Boulid. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe).
Kiosque No. 137, facing No 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136, corner of rue Royale and rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.
Kiosque No. 219 Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu).
Kiosque facing No. 33, Avenue des Champs Elysées.
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland.
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des Champs Elysées.
Kiosque facing 194 rue de Rivoli (corner rue Saint-Roch).
Kiosque No. 326, rue de Rohan (Hotel du Louvre).
Kiosque No. 146, Place du Théâtre-Français.
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare.
Kiosque Gare de l'Est.
Kiosque Gare de Lyon.
Kiosque Gare du Nord.
Kiosque Gare d'Orsay.
Pau (Basses Pyrenees)—Place Royale (facing Cercle Anglais).
Saint Jean-de-Luz (Basses Pyrenees)—G. Chevillard, 70 rue Gambetta.
GERMANY
Bad-Nauheim—Wilhelm Koch, Ludwigstr. 5, and Park Str. 2; Karl Hopf, Sprudelhof and Bahnhofs-Alle 2.
Baden Baden—Zeitungs-Kiosk Van der Hertz Leopoldsplatz.
Basel Badischer Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9. Kiosk am Zoo. A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse 29a.
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

RIVIERA — Beautifully situated, newly built villa with sea view to be sold furnished; 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, modern conveniences, 2 terraces, pergola, electric light, central heating; garage. Box K-1596, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MILLINERY

BERLIN—Ladies' hats, also remodelling. HELENE PAULSON, Meisterin, Bülow Str. 54, am Dennewitzplatz.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—PENSION VERDIN, 102 Av. Victor Hugo, Paris (near Etoile)—Well-known & highly recommended for its excellent table; all conveniences; moderate rates; English spoken.

SWITZERLAND, GENEVA—Improve your French in Geneva. Lady receives few paying guests. Sunny rooms—modern house. MLLE. WITZ, 21 rue Beau Séjour, Geneva.

POST VACANT

NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND—Post au pair is offered in a girls' boarding school to reliable young lady speaking good English and wishing to learn French. PENSIONNAT PERRUDET, Chemin du Rocher 10.

POST WANTED

BERLIN—Maid (30), of respectable family, experienced worker, seeks post 1st Sept., elderly couple preferred. M. ZITZMANN, Rothenbach a. Pegnitz, Pegnitzstr. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN—To let, large room with balcony, partly furnished, use of kitchen, telephone. FRAU LIEBIG, Berlin NW. 87, Waldstrasse 57/II.

BERLIN—Two furnished rooms to let, in good family, use of kitchen. FENNERT, Friedenau, Handjery Str. 67/I.

BERLIN—1-2 rooms to let suitable as office or living room, empty or partly furnished. Porter gives information, TRINKAUS, W. 35, Potsdamer Str. 123A.

BERLIN—Two furnished rooms to let from 1st September, 1930, von ORGIES-RUTENBERG, Berlin W. 15, Ludwigkirchstr. 10.

WANTED

GERMANY—Young girls desiring recreation received in family; seaside resort; moderate terms; may also learn every branch of housekeeping. FRAU EMMY SCHRODER, Nordseebad Duhnen bei Cuxhaven, Germany.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

VOLKSWOHL-GUMMIBESOHLUNG
Rubber soles for old and new shoes Repairs
Wien, 5. Bezirk Margarethen Str. 129
Telephone A 35073

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth. 814y
Good quality Moderate Prices

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SØN)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
HOJBROPLADS 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Building Contractors
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2, Boulevard Victor-Hugo, Nice

PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf, Succr.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret.
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE ACCESSORIES

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE
HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois
Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel. Carnot 32-10

AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
23 rue de Ponthieu
(Rond Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 06-66
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

SUZANNE DENTART
DRESSES—COATS
150 charming models
Any model can be copied in 2-4 days or sold outright
Dresses . . . 500-900 frs.
Coats . . . . 600-900 frs.
14, rue de Maubeuge Apartment 3rd floor
Tel.: Trudaine 58-69.

GERMANY

BAD NAUHEIM

ENGLISCHER HOF
Close to Baths, Springs and Kurpark
Home comfort—Running water
excellent cuisine and board.
Full board from Mk. 10.- upwards.

BERLIN

BOARDERS RECEIVED
In comfortable home, harmonious atmosphere, very centrally situated with good connections to all parts of Berlin; PENSION ACKERMANN, Inh. Frau Margarete Beyer, Berlin W. 10, Genthiner Str. 7, II. Tel. Kurfürst 8067.

Haberdashery, Underwear, Hosiery
Hermann Schwertfeger
Pfalzburger Str. 87 (Ecke Lietzenburger Str.)
Kurzwaren, Trikotagen, Strümpfe

PENSION VON WASMER
Comfortable Rooms. Moderate Prices.
Nürnberger Str. 65, I u. II (Tauentzien Str.)
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 1586
LINEN FEATHER BEDS

FRAU ELSE BINNER
Siemensstadt
Reis Str. 15 Tel. Wilhelm 3218
Wäsche und Bettfedern

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

Electric Lighting
Beleuchtungskörper
ARNO
Charlottenburg, Savignyplatz

ELECTRIC FIXTURES
HANS JUST Elektromeister
Landhausstr. 45 Tel. Pfalzburg 4376
Member of "Elektrissima"—Organisation of all Berlin Electrical Works

Lighting and Power Installations
Beleuchtungsartikel, Licht- & Kraftanlagen

MÖBELHAUS A. KRAUSS
Charlottenburg, Scharren Str. 32 a
Tel. Wilhelm 359 und Baerwald 4543
—FURNITURE—
Suites in every kind of wood & style
Upholstering and Decorating
Wohnungseinrichtungen in jeder Stil- u. Holzart Dekorationen und Polsterarbeiten.

Sport-Accessories Clothings
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

AGENCY
for flats, also exchange flats, furnished rooms. Offers of such invited.
Gertrud Graap Charlottenburg 2
Kanstr. 26 II Tel. C 1 Steinplatz 0243
Vermittlungsstelle
für Wohnungen, Tauschwohnungen möbl. Zimmer
Auch Angebote hierfür erbeten

KARL LINDE JUN.
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
Berlin-Neukölln
Richard Platz 25 Tel. Neukölln 8381
Sämtliche Maurer-, Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten
Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

SWEETMEATS
FRIEDA BAARZ
N. 58 Gleimstr. 40
Konfitüren

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION
Repairs of Every Kind
JOHANNES NEUMANN
N. 113 Bornholmer Str. 4
Elektrische Installationen
Reparaturen jeder Art

You wish to be well dressed
And yet at a reasonable price—
Certainly!
Kindly come and judge for yourself,
New English winter patterns have arrived.
ARNOLD DIGHTON
Am Karlsbad 5/III, Tel.: B 2 Lützow 2850
Telephone calls from 8-10 A. M. & 1-2

MILK GROCERIES
BERTHA WEILANDT,
Korsörer Str. 22
Tel. D 4 Humboldt 1646
Milch Kolonialwaren

Bakers and Confectioners
ALBRECHT BRAUN
N. 58 Gleimstr. 29
Bäckerei & Konditorei

FOTO-HEYNE
Cameras and Photographic Accessories
Kodak—Zeiss—Agfa
Field-Glasses—Opera Glasses
Developments within a short time.
—Entwicklung in wenigen Stunden—
Spittelmarkt 8-10
Potsdamer Strasse 135

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
Furniture, also Suites. Large selection, low prices, easy payments.
Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen. Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise. Zahlungserleicht.

DELICATESSEN—FEINKOSTHAUS
Helene Anger
Wilmersdorf Regensburger Str. 22
Tel. B 4 BAVARIA 5776
RUSSIAN SPECIALITIES

PENSION ADRIA
Berlin W 15 Lietzenburger Str. 51
near Zoo Station. Tel. J 2 Oliva 554
Quiet Rooms Attractively Furnished Equipped With Every Comfort.

EILERS SHOE STORE
Anhalt Str. 2

Confectionery
E. SCHEU
Wilmersdorf, Holsteinische Str. 51
KONFITUREN—SCHOKOLADEN
Clemen Schokolade

Fürstenberg Klause
KURFÜRSTENDAMM 202
First-Class Restaurant with Moderate Prices

CONFECTIONERY
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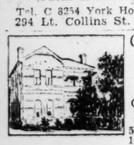

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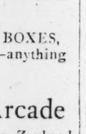

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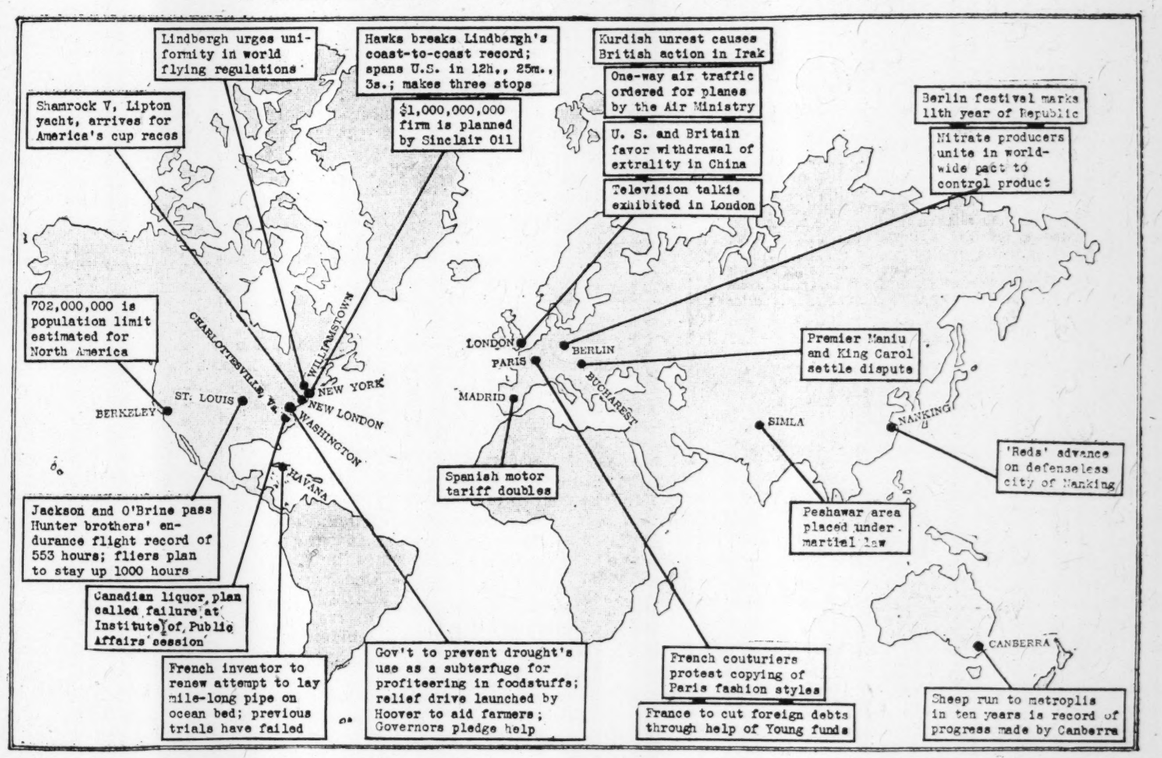
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh urges uniformity in world flying regulations
Hawks breaks Lindbergh's coast-to-coast record; spans U.S. in 12h., 25m., 3s.; makes three stops
Kurdish unrest causes British action in Irak
One-way air traffic ordered for planes by the Air Ministry
Berlin festival marks 11th year of Republic
Shamrock V, Lipton yacht, arrives for America's cup races
$1,000,000,000 firm is planned by Sinclair Oil
U. S. and Britain favor withdrawal of extrality in China
Mitrate producers unite in world-wide pact to control product
Television talkie exhibited in London
702,000,000 is population limit estimated for North America
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.
WILLIAMSTOWN
NEW YORK
NEW LONDON
WASHINGTON
BERKELEY
ST. LOUIS
HAVANA
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
Premier Maniu and King Carol settle dispute
SIMLA
NANKING
'Reds' advance on defenseless city of Nanking
Spanish motor tariff doubles
Jackson and O'Brine pass Hunter brothers' endurance flight record of 553 hours; fliers plan to stay up 1000 hours
Peshawar area placed under martial law
Canadian liquor plan called failure at Institute of Public Affairs session
French inventor to renew attempt to lay mile-long pipe on ocean bed; previous trials have failed
Gov't to prevent drought's use as a subterfuge for profiteering in foodstuffs; relief drive launched by Hoover to aid farmers; Governors pledge help
French couturiers protest copying of Paris fashion styles
France to cut foreign debts through help of Young funds
CANBERRA
Sheep run to metroplis in ten years is record of progress made by Canberra

One Minute Biographies.

Who: TORQUATO TASSO.

Where: Italy.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: A great Italian epic poet. The son of a poet, he was born in Sorrento and sent to school in Naples. His father being in exile, the young Tasso experienced much roving across the face of Italy—from Rome to Bergamo, from Bergamo to Urbino, Venice and Padua. It was while studying law at Padua that he began to write his first sonnets and madrigals; and his career, thus begun, was aided and guided by a sympathetic fatherly hand. In 1561 Tasso altered the course of his studies, renouncing the law and turning instead to philosophy and letters.

In the following year was published his "Rinaldo," a chivalric poem dealing with the Carolingian era. Tasso, by now a student at Bologna, was accused of some libelous writing which forced him to flee for safety. Again he took up his travels and the scenes shift: he was offered protection at Modena, he was living at Ferrara or journeying to Paris in the train of a certain Cardinal, his patron. Still he wrote verse and broadened his learning. Attached to the suite of a nobleman, he attained social prominence and, basking in the sunshine of favor, finished his pastoral drama, "Aminta." Presently he was teaching astronomy and mathematics at Ferrara, writing all the while verse of color, mellowness and exquisite finish.

By 1575 Tasso had completed his great poem, "Gerusalemme liberata," and in that same year he began to show signs of a mental malady from which he never entirely recovered. Critics of his poem held over it the suspicion of heretical design against the Roman Catholic Church; and though this accusation was lifted, yet dread of it preyed upon the author. In fact, he set about making a revision of the poem which he was unable to finish until long afterward. He wrote also a tragedy and a religious epic. In due time, the Pope gave him a pension and there was talk of a poetic coronation which never took place.

The Jerusalem Delivered treats of the taking of Jerusalem during the Third Crusade. The modern reader knows even less of it than of its author; yet some critics hold it comparable with the religious poetry of Dante. Among men of his own era and of a considerable era which followed, Tasso was regarded as a poet greater than Petrarch or Dante; but modern estimates have somewhat emphatically reversed this view.

A Word a Day

Ceramics

This word, when used in the singular (both singular and plural forms are spelled alike) designates the art of making things of clay, involving usually a baking process in a kiln—such as pottery, tiles, etc.; when used in the plural it is applied to the articles themselves.

The word is derived from the Greek κέραμος (keramos), "potter's earth," allied to κεράννυμι (kerannumi), "I mix."

Observe that the word is not divided cer-am'-ic, but ce-ram'-ic, in which the *c* is as *s*, *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, final *c* as *k*.

"She specialized in the study of ceramics."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

WHOEVER thoroughly accepts faith as the inspiration of his labors, will be ready to work for humanity as if the fortunes of the world depended on his personal endeavors.—GEORGE W. JULIAN.

The Mail Bag

Hudson, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Will you please send these letters on their way? You see we are keeping your department busy. We do enjoy the Mail Bag as well as every other department of your wonderful paper. I am another boy who enjoys the page on airplanes very much. That is one of my hobbies as well as collecting stamps.

I think that the three best ways of learning all about the whole world, is first to read the Mail Bag and get the personal, friendly touch of people everywhere, second to collect and study stamps for history and geography, and last to read the Geographic Magazine.

And let me say here that I enjoy your little articles on stamps; I have learned much about them through the Monitor. I should like to correspond with boys my age (15) in any part of the world. I will answer every letter I get.

Thank you, Editor. Howard R.

[Howard's "three best ways of learning all about the whole world" will no doubt appeal to many readers of the Mail Bag. —Ed.]

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

As I have not seen many letters published from Toronto, I have decided to write one.

Toronto is the capital of Ontario and is very pretty. It has many public parks, amusement parks, a zoo, and a museum. Toronto has a wonderful lake front also. It has great departmental stores and large buildings. Its largest buildings are City Hall, Star Building, Royal York Hotel, King Edward Hotel, Bank of Commerce and the two department stores—Eaton's and Simpson's. The Royal York Hotel is the largest in the British Empire. Toronto also has the largest exhibition in the world.

If anyone would like to write to me, I would gladly send them postcards of the buildings. I must close now with love to you all and all Mail Baggers. I am 13 years old.

Betty T.

Houston, Texas

Dear Editor:

What a joy it is to live in this age! A few years ago boys and girls would not have thought of the many interesting friends they could get through the Mail Bag. My last letters came from eight different states but none were received from foreign countries. Why, I don't know, as nothing could give me a greater thrill.

Please let me add my name to those that love the Monitor. I look for it the first thing when I come home from school.

Just now I have a very strange set of pets—crawfish and tadpoles. If you haven't watched a tadpole get first its hind legs, then its front ones, and lose its tail, you certainly have missed something. When I first got my crawfish I didn't put anything over the dish, and one day I came home to find it gone. I had almost given up hopes of finding it when it appeared from under the bed.

My favorite pastime is reading. I am 14 years old and next year I hope to attend Principia.

We live in a wonderful city. Houston is the largest city in Texas and the second largest in the South. Its population is 290,811. Houston is often referred to as a city that fooled the geographers. It is situated inland 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, yet today it is an important world port, dealing intensively in international trade.

The first permanent settlement on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, where the city of Houston now stands, was made in 1836, immediately after the battle of San Jacinto. This battle was the deciding conflict in the struggle of the Republic of Texas from Mexican domination. It was fought on April 21, 1836, and that date is annually observed throughout all Texas as one of the year's most significant holidays.

Probably Houston's most valuable asset has been and is, her waterway. In the early days it was her only medium of communication with the outside world. Since the completion of many improvements in this waterway, Houston has been enabled to establish herself as one of the great ports of the nation.

Houston is an important oil-refining center, a national wholesale lumber market, and has many manufacturing enterprises, including cotton by-products mills, cotton compresses and warehouses and all phases of cotton handling business, rice mills, structural steel plants, iron foundries and cotton mills.

Wake-up, you girls across the ocean, and write to me, won't you please. Love to the Editor and all the Mail Baggers. Bobbie B.

Enumclaw, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have many times thought I would write. I think the thing that encouraged me most was that mother wrote to the Parent Column and in answer to her letter she received six lovely letters. Wasn't that nice? I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School and am certainly thankful.

We live about 2½ miles from the town of Enumclaw in a small community called Oceala. The hills are beautiful in spring, summer, and fall, but most beautiful in winter when they are laden with snow. The sunsets are gorgeous, and the sunrises equally as lovely, I suppose, although I have never seen one.

The ranch I live on is indeed small compared with the Texas ranches. It consists of about 20 acres. We have chickens, pigeons, cows, cats, two dogs, and one horse. In the summer we rode Don, the old horse, almost continually. Dixie and Riley, the dogs, were generally chasing us or riding the horse, especially Riley, the smallest one.

We took our blankets out in the hay while they were harvesting and slept out there several times, using the starry sky for a roof. I am interested in interior decorating and aviation. Will anyone interested in the same things write to me? It doesn't matter where they live, but I should especially like to hear from girls living in Michigan and in Texas. I am nearly 15 years old and have two sisters and three brothers. Love to the Mail Baggers, big and small.

Grace H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Winifred S. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.
Elois P. (13), Philadelphia, Pa.
Dorothy S. (13), Oklahoma City, Okla.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.
Margaret P. (14), Boulder, Calif. Especially from New York and California. Belongs to Girl Reserves.
Betsy V. (15), West Hartford, Conn.—Studying French.
Lou A. (15), San Francisco, Calif.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Friends

Madrid

TO SHOW their gratitude for the watchfulness of their friends the policemen, the school children of a needy district, who were obliged to cross one of the busiest squares of Madrid, planned a little surprise. A collection was started of subscriptions not exceeding 25 centimes (about three cents) each, so that all those who benefited by the services of the police might contribute.

When the subscriptions had reached 110 pesetas (about $14), the teacher was approached by a little committee of children in order that the presentation might be made; and the Traffic Manager of Madrid was asked to be present. A little ceremony was prepared to which the two policemen were invited and envelopes were handed to them each containing 55 pesetas with expressions of grateful acknowledgment from the youngsters.

The Madrid papers published a pretty picture showing the two officers, each holding a child in his arm, taken while the school assembly chanted a little ditty in their honor composed by one of the pupils.

Cameo's Welcome

A FRIENDLY spirit of cooperation was recently demonstrated on Cameo Island, one of the gems of the Puget Sound country. According to Miss G. W. H., a family from a neighboring part of the State of Washington was making preparations to move to Cameo. As a suitable welcome, an elderly resident of the island and his neighbors ploughed and planted a garden, and the newcomers found lettuce, radishes, onions, carrots, etc., in abundance ready for them when they arrived.

Sports Puzzle

Each picture represents a kind of sport or game which young folks like to play. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Headwear Puzzle:
Turban, Tam-o-shanter, hat, hood, derby, bonnet, cap, chapeau.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Observer finds that there is very little mechanical ingenuity and ability in the average family. Evidently he has tried to reassemble a Sunday paper after the family got through with it.

Ohio State Journal: Henry Ford reveals that experiments are being conducted in his factory on new uses for wheat, and it is possible that the gas tank will be replaced by a feed box.

Louisville Times: The world's master salesman would be the fellow who could persuade Mahatma Gandhi to buy a pair of plus fours.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Co-operative Monroe Doctrine?

PRESS comments in South America, according to early reports, have not been favorable to the proposal made by Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the American Society of International Law, at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs to the effect that Latin-American nations should make common property of the Monroe Doctrine with the United States by issuing pronunciamentos of their own in line with it.

While governments may, of course, give more consideration than do the newspapers to a recommendation made in such obvious friendliness, yet there are increasing indications that the confusion and mistrust which surround the application of the Monroe Doctrine will hardly all be cleared up by ex parte statements of policy, either on the part of the United States or on the part of individual nations of Latin America. Rather does it appear that the most likely instrument of mutual good will would be a Pan-American understanding in the spirit of international coöperation which is exemplified by the League of Nations, the World Court, the Locarno treaties, the Briand-Kellogg pact and the many arbitration agreements of the last decade.

The Latin-American response to Dr. Scott's proposal calls attention to the fact that the nations of South and Central America are more interested in what the Monroe Doctrine means between them and the United States than in what it means between the United States and Europe. It emphasizes that while the Clark Memorandum issued by the State Department last March renounced the privilege of intervention as a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine it did not renounce that privilege as a corollary to self-preservation—which after all is the basis of the Monroe Doctrine—and that Latin America still is waiting to see how the United States will apply this revised policy in practice.

Citizens of the United States who wonder at the continued Latin-American linking of the Monroe Doctrine with "imperialism" and intervention probably do not realize how assertively a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine has been insisted upon by the United States Senate in the numerous treaty negotiations since the World War from the Conference of Versailles down to the writing of arbitration pacts with individual South or Central American nations. This insistence is portrayed by Dr. James W. Garner of the University of Illinois in an article in the current issue of the Political Science Quarterly in which he draws this conclusion:

> It is hard for an impartial student to avoid the conviction that we are overworking what, reasonably interpreted, is a perfectly sound and defensible principle of our foreign policy, attributing to it a rôle out of all proportion to its actual importance and exalting it to a point which is tending to give it the character of a national obsession, if not a cult.

What the South and Central American republics complain of, Dr. Garner declares, is the insistence of the United States upon being the sole and exclusive judge of what the Monroe Doctrine means. While the United States now has said it will rest any question of intervention south of its borders not upon interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine but only upon considerations of its own national security, yet the United States remains the "sole and exclusive judge" as to when its security demands intervention. Latin-American neighbor nations may believe, reasonably or unreasonably, that their national security is more immediately affected by such intervention than it is by the remote prospect of interference by a European nation.

If the twenty-one sister nations of the United States in Pan America should, at Dr. Scott's recommendation, issue concurrent declarations that acquisitions of territory in the Western Hemisphere by outside powers would not be countenanced—for that is the fundamental statement of the Monroe Doctrine—such action still would not assure them a voice in determining whether or how an extension of authority should be made by the United States in order to straighten out the affairs of one of their number.

Consideration of Dr. Scott's proposal gives renewed weight to the opinion frequently and variously put forward that the United States should pledge itself to consult with at least the more stable governments in South and Central America in any question of intervention to preserve order, and should permit such interventions to be a subject of joint rather than individual responsibility. Would citizens of the United States be satisfied with any less consideration if their nation were in the position of Argentina or Brazil?

London and the Repertory

IT IS a striking circumstance that, although the repertory movement is far the most potent theatrical influence that the greater part of England knows and has given their first opportunities to many leading authors and players, London has for several years had little or no direct experience of it. Alec J. Rea and Arthur R. Whatmore, who are about to establish a repertory theater with a stock company in Hampstead, are therefore, so far as Britain's capital city is concerned, something in the nature of pioneers.

Many competent judges think that the repertory system is better adapted than any other to the genuine interests of the drama. Theodore Komisarjevsky, a Russian producer, has asserted that it is difficult for the drama to flourish when theater managers concentrate on plays that are likely to have a long run, for the best plays do not fall into that category. Under a repertory system, however, the manager is somewhat assured against financial collapse, because in the large selection of plays at his command some at least are fairly sure to hit the public taste.

Mr. Komisarjevsky is a producer of wide experience, and if his opinion is correct interesting things may be expected from Mr. Rea's enterprise. And it is significant to note that practically all the artistic theaters in Europe that are not subsidized—like Charles Dullin's Atelier, Bragaglin's theater in Italy, and Delacre's in Brussels are run on the repertory model.

Japan Combats "Dangerous Thoughts"

ONE of the most discerning steps which the Japanese Government has taken in its intensive campaign against "dangerous thoughts," as Communism and all other radical doctrines are termed in that land, is the decision of the Ministry of Education to modernize the language of the Japanese and Chinese classics and to introduce their study into the schools.

The classical literature of both China and Japan is, in its original text, available only to a deep scholar of the Chinese ideographs in which it is written. A comparison of the language of Chaucer with that of modern American magazines would not do justice to the difficulty encountered by the average Japanese in reading, for instance, the Kojiki, one of the oldest extant books written in Japan and a foundation of Shinto—Japanese historico-mythology, from which has sprung the position of the Emperor in the organization of the state. The Ministry of Education now plans to have a group of scholars transcribe these ancient records, both Japanese and Chinese, into modern Japanese.

The idea underlying this action is that the best way to drive "dangerous thoughts" from the minds of young Japan is to place there the moral and ethical thoughts of the founders of Far Eastern culture and civilization. This well-recognized method may be expected to accomplish far more than the arrest of hundreds of students for reading Karl Marx.

In line with this policy is the Ministry's decision to translate Marx and other "dangerous thinkers" also, and to teach them in the schools. But the textbooks containing such translations will also contain reasoned criticism of these doctrines. In other words, the student will be permitted to read both sides of the question, the "dangerous thought" being presented to him and then the reasons why it is "dangerous" carefully pointed out. He will thus be enabled to arrive at his own conclusion uncolored by the romance of pursuing a forbidden subject.

This Davis Cup Business

WHEN Dwight Davis, a United States doubles tennis champion thirty years ago, offered his now famous cup for international competition, he little knew the troubles he was breeding for hapless young countrymen. Tennis was a sport in those happy days. Now it is a grim business.

To be a Davis Cup man today is to dedicate oneself to a solemn vocation. All winter one must keep in condition; all spring one must compete for selection. Then comes the campaign in the interzone matches to win the right to challenge the holder. Next comes Wimbledon. Finally comes Auteuil, where are Borotra and Cochet and Brugnon—after which, perhaps, a cupless return to America. And in America are Ellsworth Vines, Frank Shields, Sidney Wood and a dozen others eager for Davis cuppers' scalps and blithely capable of taking them—confusion worse confounded.

At last the tennis authorities are concluding that business conducted with such results might as well be reconverted back into a sport. America may not be able to abandon pursuit of the cup, but once it has been won again there may be a wider recognition of the fact that there are prices too great to pay for it. The long campaigns for the Davis Cup have almost forced scores of amateurs to make tennis a profession in everything but financial rewards. That will not, however, prevent hundreds and thousands of players from being real lovers of the game for its own sake—not for its cups.

Toronto Opens Wide Its Doors

TORONTO'S fair—a few years ago of purely local interest—has won for itself today the title of Canada's National Exhibition, a designation challenged by no city in the Dominion. A few thousand dollars would have paid its bills at that time—today, before the turnstiles have admitted a single person, its outlay is over $1,250,000.

Its broad acreage on the fringe of Lake Ontario will be trodden by the feet of visitors from practically every quarter of the globe. And its exhibits will run all the way from dainty lacework to the mammoth tractor; from cattle representative of famous herds to the latest thing in airplanes; in a word, will cover the whole field of art, industry and agriculture.

Torontonians have more than a patriotic exuberance over their "show"; they have a business point of view regarding it. Last year the takings at the gate amounted to more than $1,000,000. After paying all expenses, the surplus left in the hands of the directors was $326,780. Of this sum, according to the agreement under which the exhibition is run, the city received $116,256.

No wonder Toronto is proud of its exhibition. Naturally, it expects its fair from August 22 to September 6 to excel all previous efforts, since this has been the experience of each succeeding year. It's a way they have in Canada.

Snaring the Foreign "Trade" Winds

STAND by to tack ship! The limp sails of world commerce are stirring on the yards. The breeze has not begun to blow in the lusty, whole-sail manner that meant fast passages and bigger rates for the cargo carriers of the long departed era of sail. But the waters are being ruffled by the hopeful catspaws which precede the freshening trade winds.

Once the situation might have been left to work its way out. Shipping interests, nowadays, are not content with whistling for a fair wind. The yards are being braced to many a stray slant which may help to recover the ground lost in the doldrums.

When intercoastal traffic in the United States sailed into the "soft spot" which has affected shipping throughout the world, the United States Shipping Board issued a prompt appeal for a conference of shipowners engaged in this trade to determine the feasibility of having competing lines withdraw a specified number of their ships so that the remainder might operate at a profit.

The Shipping Board Bureau of Research recently reported a substantial increase in American foreign trade as compared with the preceding year. This indicates how effective is the Jones-White shipping measure of 1928 in supporting the constructive shipping policies designed to stimulate American flag service on a growing number of widely remote trade routes.

At present the number of laid-up merchant vessels amounts to more than 4,000,000 tons. Ships earn money only while their screws are turning. With this fact in view it should be more widely recognized that practical trade policies such as those practiced by the Shipping Board rather than submission to trade cycles or even subsidized ship construction and operation will be more effective in wafting world commerce out of the belt of calms.

The Fountain of Arethusa

WHETHER one is willing to agree fully with the seventeenth century poet, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, regarding the perusal and study of Homer's poetry is for each person to decide for himself. He wrote:

> Read Homer once, and you can read no more,
> For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
> Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read,
> And Homer will be all the books you need.

Certain it is, however, that many who can look back upon a school or college education in which the books of Homer occupied a prominent place feel a thrill of intimacy, even many years afterward, whenever they read of archæological discoveries that tend to support the facts of Homer's verse.

And now it is announced that the director of the Acropolis Museum and head of the archæological district of Attica has telegraphed to the Ministry of Education in Athens that he has discovered on Ithaca the famous springs of the city which Homer describes in the Odyssey. The fountain of Arethusa is one of the Homeric localities for which counterparts have long been sought. It is here that Athene tells Odysseus he will find the swineherd, whom she advises him to see before going back to his kingdom in the guise of a beggar. Until now, however, this spring has been a purely mythical place, to be classed with the orchard of Laertes and the cave of the Naiads. As to just why this and similar discoveries should mean all that they do is difficult to explain, save that the genius of the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey has made these persons and places live.

That genius is something that outlasts time and has marked certain outstanding works in literature, art and music as enduring beyond the ordinary. May not Denham in his "Progress of Learning" have touched the secret of Homer's immortality when he wrote:

> I can no more believe old Homer blind,
> Than those who say the sun hath never shin'd;
> The age wherein he liv'd was dark, but he
> Could not want sight who taught the world to see.

"Sh-h! What Was That?"

THE suggestion that the writing of mystery stories be introduced in the grade schools—an educational novelty already in operation in New York City—doubtless springs from a desire to give boys and girls some broader playground for the employment of their imaginations and the exercise of their reluctant pens. Already the production of such a "thriller" as "What Happened to the Baby Carriage?" has opened up untold possibilities for the making of a new kind of juvenile literature, fashioned by the youngsters themselves.

Every home probably abounds in mysteries sure to tempt the novelistic aptitudes of the young Dumas, and none of them criminal or of significance to the police. If the alert investigator will find out what happens to all the golf balls purchased by Dad and never accounted for at the end of the day; or why a bushel of plump cherries simmers down to only twelve small jars of preserves; or why all the books and magazines in a man's den are so carefully, and as he thinks unnecessarily, shifted and sorted every time the place is dusted, then something really worthwhile will have been accomplished.

Children have curiosity in abundance, and tireless enthusiasm in following the trail of the unexpected. Why turn the lens upon ancient topics of tepid romance when every stairway is alive with clues and every footfall at midnight requires an explanation?

Editorial Notes

Amos 'n' Andy, who "double" their voices in their radio programs to cover the various other characters of their sketches, must, perforce, make use of actual people in their forthcoming talkie. Alex Robb, their personal manager, and Sue Carol will play the parts which, heretofore, have been but disguised voices. It will be interesting to see if these characters live up to their voices.

Farmers now harvest as much wheat in a minute as their grandfathers did in an hour, forty-five minutes being the average time required to handle an acre of wheat with modern machinery. Wonder if their grandfathers wouldn't have regarded this as quite a measure of "farm relief"?

"England needs a John D. Rockefeller," says the Prince of Wales. And many think that the United States could do equally well with a Prince of Wales.

How about "putt-putt" for a new name to that "golf" which a New York judge recently ruled is not golf at all?

Vacation is the season when one may enjoy what the substitute columnists are saying about themselves.

By Baltic Shores

HELSINGFORS

HERE by the Baltic shores in summer the days are long, and the afterglow lingers until there yet remains a streak of red in the western sky even as dawn breaks in the east. It is a land of bright sunshine, of invigorating breezes, of seas as blue as those on the New England coast. There are vast sweeps of sandy beach with the pine and spruce woods just behind, and the far-come waters of the Gulf Stream find their ways into the coves and rivers to temper the northern sea that men may disport themselves joyously therein. Many great cities send their holiday throngs to the Baltic shores, and delightful little steamers, setting forth from Copenhagen and from Stockholm, from Lübeck and from Stettin and from Helsingfors, make short journeys hither and thither over seas that are seldom anything but placid in summer.

Having earned, according to my own verdict, a holiday, after a period of exceedingly "intensive" labor, at one of the Baltic resorts, I gathered up my scanty possessions and took a small river steamer to Stettin, fine old Hanseatic city with many reminders of the days of the mighty League. After my cheerfully aimless custom, I went down to the docks to see which of the steamers looked the most desirable, and where they were variously going.

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I thought of crossing directly to Finland, whither a "kleine dampfer" was setting forth that evening. "The smaller, the better," I told the agent, who very much doubted whether the little boat, which only had eight cabins, would suit me. However, I booked and finally discovered the "dampfer" tucked away between two larger steamers at the very end of the docks. She was indeed "kleine" and, what was more, she was going to transport no less than sixty passengers, divided—somehow and somewhere—into three classes.

It reminded me of the sunny afternoon when I left Papeete for indeterminate destinations among more than fifty mingled South Sea peoples on a forty-ton schooner loaded down to within ten inches of the water. But you can, or at least you probably will, do things in the South Seas that would give you pause in the Baltic. And so, having a few hours to spare, I sought what else might offer.

Ah, yonder is a trim little white steamer apparently about to sail for somewhere. Where it may be matters little. I feel that I should like to sail upon that boat, so like a well-equipped yacht does she appear. The Blue Peter is fluttering, so she is probably about to set forth. Hence, much to the astonishment of the "kleine dampfer's" steward, who has just taken my belongings to a little cranny called a "cabin," which I have been "booked" to share with two other yet unrevealed persons, I recover suit case and typewriter, and clamber across the docks to the little white steamer. She is delightful.

Wherever she is going, when, or for how long, I am certainly going with her. The captain appears, genial, expansive, German. "You can have any of the rooms," he says. "There are only three other passengers. We go to Reval, then to—" Oh, several little ports whose names are of no importance. The main point is that this is to be a Baltic cruise, somewhat away from the tourist routes, with plenty of room and a friendly "skipper," who will probably invite me up to the bridge after dinner to chat about many ports of many seas.

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It is a two days' journey to Reval, in Estonia, and Reval is worth spending a good many more days than that to reach. Approaching it from the sea it resembles nothing else in Europe, for it is an unaltered medieval city, another Hanseatic stronghold. The massive walls are largely intact and strange towers and steeples, minarets and battlements and castles rise on all sides. There is even a church in the Russian style at which the Estonians, at odds just now with all things Russian, look askance. Indeed they are talking of tearing it down.

The streets are all narrow and winding, just as in the old days, and they lead you into fascinating little shaded squares, through dark passageways and past curiously shaped houses. There is no modernity anywhere, in this capital of pleasant, hospitable little Estonia by the Baltic shores, and here you live in the past, re-creating without difficulty the atmosphere of Hanseatic days. Yet, when the dinner hour arrives, you will find some friendly Estonian who will probably take you to "the Club," where, on a balcony around a great garden, you will dine delightfully in the balmy air of the long summer evening.

Leisurely, with a little loading and unloading going on now and then, the dainty white steamer lingers at Reval—Tallin, as its people now call it, resuming the ancient name. Then, through a night that never grows entirely dark, we cross to the Finnish port of Koptka, arriving there in the invigorating early morning. It is a lumber port, this, and it reminds vividly of a Maine coast town twenty years ago.

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There are a score of sailing craft loading lumber, and among them are four large four-mast schooners. In the air there is the odor of newly cut wood, sawn boards and the redolent scent of the spruce forest. From Koptka the train reaches Helsingfors in a few hours. It passes through a region again suggestive of New England in its less-settled parts, or even more so of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The spruce and hemlock woods are everywhere, varied occasionally by rich meadows with sleek, contented-looking sheep and cattle. Sturdy children run to the roadside to wave gleefully at the train. The well-being of the country, most prosperous, perhaps, of all the "war-born" states, is revealed in the satisfied appearance of the peasantry, their clean and well-built houses and their adequate attire.

But all this scarce prepares one for the unexpected beauty of Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, fair city which almost rivals matchless Stockholm itself. A high culture declares itself unmistakably in this place of broad, shaded boulevards, of lovely gardens along the arm of the Baltic which is its harbor, of splendid public buildings, lavish homes and expansive parks. Its street of shops and theaters and cafés is a broad way with gardens and flower beds in the center for a distance of half a mile, like to one of the famous "spas" of the Continent.

Indeed, Helsingfors, even as Stockholm and Amsterdam and Copenhagen, is almost an exposition in itself, an experience rather than a city. During the long evenings, when it is as light at 11 o'clock as at 7 and never completely dark at all, with the sun rising again at half past one, one can wander through the tranquil suburbs which lie mostly along the sea and come upon a veritable bit of fairyland at every turn. Now and then there is a restaurant or even a woodland theater in such a grove as those on the slopes of Parnassus, and everywhere along the shore are little garden cafés, sometimes with orchestras.

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The market place at Helsingfors is at the port, and it is one of the most picturesque in Europe. Here, early in the morning, come the peasants, many of them in the national costume; and the amount and freshness of the country-produced fruits, vegetables, butter, cream, cheese, flowers and the rest which they offer declare their prosperity and the rich productiveness of their virile northern land.

There is no "profiteering" here. A fair gain and a living for all is the maxim of these sturdy folk, and the cost of subsistence in Finland attests the fairness of trade, even as it does the wealth of the country. There seems to be contentment here and well being, and I can scarcely reconcile with what I have seen of Finland the somberness of Sibelius's great symphony, "Finlandia," which is considered to picture the lives and character of his people and their country.

But this is the glorious weather of a northern June; and, under the deep snow, when, instead of twenty-one hours of daylight, there are but four or five, the aspect of things is, no doubt, materially altered. At any rate, the Baltic shores, in their hundreds of miles of extent, with their sands and their spruce woods, their fair harbors, their Hanseatic towns and their beautiful capitals, little affected by the throng of tourists on the Continent, call resistlessly to the wanderer.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

AFTER the World Power Congress had come to an end a group of some 100 engineers who had attended it took the opportunity of inspecting the largest dam in Europe, the Edertal dam, and incidentally to admire the beautiful valley of the River Eder. The lake formed by the confined water is nearly seventeen miles long, five-eighths of a mile broad in the widest part, and 137 feet in depth. Three villages were inundated and their inhabitants settled in new ones. The dam, which is 150 feet high, 900 feet long at the bottom, and 1300 feet long at the top, retains nearly 54,000,000,000 gallons of water. It maintains sufficient water in the Weser for shipping, feeding the Mittelland Canal, preventing floods and furnishing water for power. The lake itself has been compared to the Lake of Lucerne. Its picturesqueness is increased by the ancient castle of the former ruling princes of Waldeck, which stands high up above it. On the way to the dam the engineers inspected a new pump station and power installation at Brinkhausen, where water is pumped to a reservoir on the top of a hill 1000 feet high and generates 200,000 kilowatts of current as it flows down. The group of visitors, which comprised many nations, expressed unqualified pleasure at the chance thus afforded them.

Delegates Visit Big Edertal Dam

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Strenuous efforts are still being made to increase the consumption of rye bread, commonly called black bread, in Germany and more especially in Berlin, where white bread has become far more popular than it was in former years, causing the agrarians to complain that their rye does not find an adequate market. An original method of propaganda has recently been adopted by the Mitropa, the company that provides such excellent meals for railway travelers in Germany. A new regulation of the company decrees that in future only black bread—of several shades and textures—is to be served in their restaurant cars. Accompanying the bread is a card for the benefit of each customer, stating that in Germany 3,500,000 tons of wheat and 8,500,000 tons of rye are produced annually. Furthermore, that the German population consumes yearly 5,500,000 tons of wheat and 6,500,000 tons of rye, and, finally, that 2,000,000 tons of rye remain annually unused and cannot find a sale in the world market. The Mitropa's appeal is scarcely likely to meet with general sympathy, least of all with the foreign tourists, very few of whom prefer black bread to white. A witty Berlin midday paper declares this case analogous to the complaint of a Saxon textile manufacturer, who averred the textile industry of the world would improve if the Chinese were compelled to wear their blouses ten centimeters longer.

Rye Bread Consumption Urged

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A peaceful armada has invaded Germany. For the first time since 1914 American warships have visited Kiel harbor, where they have aroused no little interest. They were the Arkansas, the Florida and the Utah. A number of the officers and crew came over to Berlin for a few days to see the sights, and many carried cameras, of which they made ample use. Everywhere they went the American marines charmed all who met them with their pleasant smile and openly acknowledged appreciation of the capital. All of them regretted the shortness of their visit and look forward to returning some day.

American Warships at Kiel

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It is much to the credit of the municipal management of Berlin that during the exceptionally long period of intense heat there has been no lack of water or ice, though in some other places a deficiency of both has been unpleasantly noticeable. Even the Berlin parks and public gardens as well as the small holdings and the balcony flowers which form the average Berliner's "garden" have been able to receive their full complement of water, while it is computed that about twenty liters daily fell to each head of the population. More iced water is being drunk in Berlin than ever before, for ice is always abundant, and this city's water is famous for its excellent quality.

City Has Plenty of Ice Water

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Berlin will have another aeronautic thrill some time in August, when the largest seaplane extant, the DO-X, will come to the capital for a visit before undertaking the proposed transatlantic trip. The new Curtiss-Wright water-cooled engines are being built into the mammoth plane at the Dornier factories, after which more trial flights will take place over Lake Constance. In accordance with advice from the Berlin municipality the operations base of the DO-X will be the Müggel Lake to the southeast of the city. Besides being unusually large the Müggelsee presents more advantages than the Wannsee in the west, where steamer traffic—to say nothing of innumerable private launches, sailing and rowing boats—is very great.

DO-X to Make Visit to Berlin